

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

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[NUMBER 101.]

THE REFLECTOR.

FROM THE HALIFAX (N. S.) COMPILER.

AN ELEGANT LETTER,

From a Father, on the Death of a favourite Child.

DEAR FRIEND,—I have lost a favourite son, who was my delight, and his mother's rapture. Oh! what a fleeting show is this world!—There is, my friend, a nestling worm in every flower along the path of life; and while we admire the spreading leaves, and unfolding bloom, the traitor often consumes the root, and all the beauty falls. You are not surprised, that my letter opens with a serious reflection on the fleeting state of all earthly pleasures. This my frequent rhyme will continue, I believe, "till my eyes are shut upon this world, and I repose upon a bed of dust." The son of sorrow can teach you to tremble over every blessing you enjoy. Pay now to thy living friend, the tear which was reserved for his grave. I have undergone one of the severest trials human nature can experience. I have seen a dear and beloved child, the little companion of my hours of leisure, the delight of my eyes, the pride of my heart, struggling in the agonies of pain, while I poured over him tears and prayers to heaven in vain. I have seen him lying—dead—confined—I have kissed him in his shroud—I have taken the last farewell!—I have heard the bell toll him to the silent vault, and am scarcely a father—I am stabbed to the heart, cut to the brain!—With what tender care was the boy nursed! How often has he been the pleasing burthen of my arm! What hours of anxiety have I felt! What endearing amusements for him invented!—Amiable was his person, sensible his mind. All who saw, loved him; all who knew him, admired a playful genius which out-ran his years. The sun no sooner rose than it was eclipsed: No sooner was the flower opened than it was cut down! My mind eagerly revolves every moment of past joy. All the paternal affections rush like a torrent to overwhelm me. Wherever I go, I seem to see and hear him, turn round and lose him. What does this world present but a long walk of misery and desolation? In tears man is born—in agonies he dies; what fills up the interval? Momentary joys and lasting pains; within, a war of passions; without, tumult and disorder reign. Fraud, oppression, rapine, bloodshed and murder, fill up the tragic tale of every day; so that a wise man must often wish to have his curtain dropt, and the scene of vanity and vexation closed.—To me a church-yard is a pleasing walk. My feet often draw towards the graves, and my eyes turn towards the vault, where all the contentions of this world cease, and where the weary are at rest. I praise, with Solomon, the dead more than the living. I will call reason and Religion to my aid: Prayers and tears cannot restore my child, and to God, who made us, we must submit.—Perhaps he was snatched in mercy from some impending woe. In life he might have been miserable, in death he must be happy. I will not consider him confined in the grave, or mouldering in dust, but risen—clad with true glory and immortality—gone to the regions of eternal day where he will never know the loss of parents, or of a child—gone above the reach of sorrow, vice and pain. The hand which was busy to please here, now holds a cherub's harp. That voice which was music to my ears, now warbles sweet symphonies to our FATHER, LORD AND KING. Those feet which came to welcome me from toil! My arms receive him—and for the blessing used to thank God, now traverses the starry pavements of the heavens. The society of weak, impure, and unhappy mortals, is exchanged for that of powerful, pure, blessed spirits, and his fair brow is encircled with a never fading crown.

Shall I then grieve, that he, who is become an angel, grew not to be a man? Shall I drag him from the skies! wish him in the vale of sorrow?—I would not, my dear boy, interrupt thy bliss. It is not for thee, but for myself I weep. I speak as if he was present. And who can tell, but that he sees and hears me. As Milton says,

"Millions of spiritual creatures, walk the earth
Unseen, both when we sleep and wake."

Perhaps, even now he hovers over me with rosy wings, dictates to my heart, and guides the hand that writes.

The consideration of the sorrows of this life, and the glories of the next, is our best support. Dark are the ways of Providence, while we are wrapped up in mortality—but, convinced that there is a God, we must hope and believe that all is right.

May the remainder of my days be spent in a faithful discharge of the duty I owe the Supreme disposer of events. I am but a pilgrim here; have trod many rough paths, and drank many bitter cups. As my days shorten, may the Sun of Righteousness brighten over me, till I arrive at the New Jerusalem, where tears are wiped away from every eye, and sorrow is no more. May I descend into the grave, from whence I have lately had so many 'hair-breadth escapes,' in peace! May I meet my angel boy at the gate of death; and may his hand conduct me to the place of eternity, as the fervent prayers of your affected friend.

Adversity—The crucible of man, in which he evaporates or is purified.

THE TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

CARTER'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Cambridge, 20th August, 1825.

At the door of Trinity College we were introduced to the University Professor of Geology, who was not less polite and assiduous in his attentions than his associate in office, devoting to us the whole of Friday and half of the next day. He conducted us to his cabinet, rich with the fruits of research and industry, where something more than an hour was passed in examining his extensive collection of fossils and minerals. The specimens of organic remains are more numerous, complete, and perfect than I have ever seen. Most of them were collected in situ by himself. For this purpose, he makes one or two excursions every summer, to various parts of the kingdom, returning richly laden with spoils. His surveys are systematic and thorough, leaving nothing unexamined which the most laborious research can accomplish. He has just returned from a visit to the Isle of Wight, the geological treasures of which were explored by him. The specimens are neatly arranged in drawers, corresponding with the strata in which they were found, and ready for use in the illustrations of his lectures. In this way, a perfect knowledge may be obtained of the several geological sections of England. He pursues in his instructions the path marked out by Bacon, in natural philosophy, and by Cuvier in geology—to collect facts and data, laying little stress upon theories. From his talents and unwearied efforts, many advances in a science, yet in its infancy, may be anticipated.

In his manners, this gentleman has nothing of that precision, stiffness, and pompous formality, which learned dunces sometimes assume to increase their importance. We were charmed with his unaffected politeness, ease, and frankness. Even his name, which is that of one of the most literary families in New-York, prepossessed us in his favour. While earnestly engaged in exhibiting and explaining to us the skeleton of a monstrous animal, of the lizard kind, found upon the coast of Yorkshire, and the species of which is now extinct, he for a moment stopped short, and said, "by the bye, gentlemen, I hope you will do us the favour to dine with us to-day, in the Hall of Trinity College, to be there about five minutes before 4 o'clock"—and then he proceeded in his lecture upon the lizard. This parenthetical invitation to dinner was more gratifying, than a hundred formal notes would have been.

From his geological cabinet, he and the Professor of Chemistry accompanied us to the Library, where we were introduced to the Fellow who has charge of that department, and who adds to his literary attainments great urbanity and courtesy. He pointed out to us the objects most worthy of notice; and these were both numerous and in the highest degree interesting. The apartment appropriated to the library is a splendid hall, 200 feet long, 40 wide and 38 high, enriched with fine specimens of architecture and with a variety of busts, among which are those of Newton and Bacon by Roubiliac. At one end of the hall, there is a large painted window, representing the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to George III. It is a striking device, and the colours are brilliant, being as vivid as when the work was executed. But there is a curious anachronism in making Sir Isaac a cotemporary with the third Brunswick. The painting is not treated with much respect, and the scholars laugh at the blunder of the artist.

In the entrance to the hall stands a reflecting telescope, used by Newton in his astronomical studies, and in one of the recesses, a globe, a quadrant, and compass, which once belonged to the same immortal man. In another recess, the librarian showed to us a manuscript in the handwriting of Milton, containing his Mask of Comus, Lycidas, and the plan of Paradise Lost with all the erasures and interlineations—the correspondence of Newton with one of his friends, while he was publishing his Principia, with many of his diagrams, algebraical and geometrical calculations—the notes and indexes to Greek authors, in the handwriting of Dr. Bentley—and other literary curiosities of the same kind, which were examined with intense interest.

There are about ninety thousand volumes in this library. The several departments are very complete, and the collection is extremely rare and valuable. No pains have been spared in the selection and arrangement. The books are disposed in thirty alcoves, finished with carved oak, and ranged along the sides of the hall with a bust in front of each. This invaluable collection, embracing the science and literature of every country and every age, is accessible to all the students, graduates as well as under-graduates.

Our next visit was to the University Library, common to all the colleges. In the entrance, at the foot of a flight of steps leading to the Hall, are several antique statues obtained by Dr. Clarke during his travels in Greece and the Levant. The extensive apartments appropriated to this library are in a quadrangular form, fitted up in much the same style as the Library of Trinity College. Over the junction of two of the halls rises a lofty and highly orna-

mented dome, lighting the room below, which contains many rare manuscripts and other curiosities, chiefly oriental. In one of the alcoves, we saw a copy of the "Novum Organum," presented by Bacon himself, with a note in his own hand-writing—also a treatise "on Witchcraft," by James I. presented about the same time, with a specimen of his chirography. One of our party remarked the difference in the spirit of these two works, by "the wooden-headed monarch and his prime minister." We here examined a beautiful manuscript of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin, presented to the University by Theodore Beza. The transcript is supposed to have been made in the fifth century and is among the oldest manuscripts extant. It is executed with great neatness and apparent accuracy.

The University Library contains about two hundred thousand volumes, being one of the largest collections of books in existence. It is constantly receiving accessions, consisting of new works of merit, and most of the periodicals of the day. A folio catalogue of each department enables the student to turn in a moment to any work that he may wish to consult. Without these needful guides, he would soon be lost in a wilderness of books, to read the title pages of which would consume no inconsiderable portion of one's life. If inclination had prompted us to enter upon such a task, the limits of a short visit would have prevented.

From the Library we proceeded to the Senate House, which is a stately, handsome building in the Grecian style of architecture, with ranges of Corinthian pillars in front. The hall is about 100 feet long, 40 wide, and 38 high, with a gallery finished in oak, extending around the whole, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate a thousand persons. On the right of the entrance, elevated upon a pedestal, is a beautiful full length statue of William Pitt, in the attitude of speaking. It is an admirable piece of workmanship, executed by Nollekens. The spectator is so deeply interested in the countenance and majestic port of the orator, as scarcely to observe the regal group of statues, with which he is surrounded. At the west end of the hall is the chair of the Chancellor, and around it the seats of the heads of the colleges, regents, and other dignitaries. It was in this house that Gray's Ode, at the installation of the Chancellor in 1769, was performed; and it is impossible to visit the ancient hall, without realizing in some degree the associations which disclosed to the eye of fancy "the sainted sage the bard divine."

"Rapt in celestial transport they;
Yet bither oft a glance from high
They send of tender sympathy,
To bless the place, where on their opening soul
First the genuine ardour stole."

An interesting anecdote of the late Lord Byron was related to us, in connexion with the Senate House. His lordship was as distinguished for his eccentricities, while a student at Cambridge, as in after-life. Among many odd things, he kept a bear and devoted to brain much more attention than to his mathematics, intending to present him, as he used to say, for a degree. By such singularities, and others of perhaps a less venial description, he was conscious, as appears from his private correspondence, of having lost the respect of the university. At an election of an important officer, he was anxious to give a vote to a friend; but on approaching the door of the Senate House, he expressed to the gentleman, on whose arm he was leaning, great reluctance at entering a place, where he fancied his presence would not be very welcome to those, who were acquainted with his juvenile indiscretions. But no sooner did he appear within the hall, than the galleries rang with loud and repeated shouts of applause. A reception so wholly unexpected quite overpowered his feelings, and he hastened out of the house, weeping like a child.

In the Senate House, public examinations take place, degrees are conferred, edicts passed, and all business relating to the government of the University, as distinct from the colleges, is transacted. The laws and regulations of the institution are numerous and complex, abounding with technicalities, which it would take a volume to explain, and which could not be made interesting to the reader. There is no material difference between the requisitions for a degree at this University, and at the colleges of our own country. Dunces will sometimes crowd through, and a diploma is not in all cases a test of learning or merit. The examinations, however, appear to be conducted with rigid impartiality, and scholarship seldom goes unrewarded. Graduates who most distinguish themselves, are denominated *wranglers*; the second class *optimes*; and the rest of *poetis*, the multitude. The premiums are numerous, and liberal, and must operate as powerful incentives.

But I am not yet through with a description of the buildings. The Chapel of King's College is by far the most remarkable in the whole group, and the most prominent object about Cambridge. It is a grand and beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, said to be the most perfect now in existence. Its exterior is 316 feet in length, 84 in breadth, and 148 in height, to the summit of the towers upon the four corners. The interior nearly corresponds with these dimensions and is all in one room.

Its effect upon the eye is much increased in grandeur, by the curiously arched ceiling, at the height of about eighty feet from the floor, so constructed as to be without any visible support. It is reckoned a *chef d'œuvre* in architecture, the ingenuity of which is said to have called forth the admiration of Sir Christopher Wren. The richly painted windows, exhibiting a great variety of devices, admit a feeble and softened light, which greatly adds to the solemnity of the sanctuary. Every part of the building is in exact proportion; and it is difficult to imagine a grander view, than opens to the spectator from the aisle near the entrance.

We climbed to the battlements, by a spiral flight of steps leading up through one of the towers at the corners, and walked from end to end along the roof, whence a wide and varied prospect is obtained of Cambridge and its environs. Within a few rods of the foundations of this and other collegiate buildings, the Cam, crossed by numerous bridges, and bordered with beautiful walks, winds sluggishly through consecrated shades; and in the distance, a quiet landscape, with many a grey spire rising from tufts of trees, terminates the view. It was a bright day, the skies wearing the serenity of early autumn. The pleasure of leaning against Gothic battlements, to catch a first and last look at the varied charms of such a scene, detained us much longer from our company waiting below, than politeness could sanction.

Having finished a too hasty survey of this fine Chapel, we next went the rounds of all the colleges, which had not previously been examined. Interesting as they were to us, from having been once the residence of poets and distinguished men, whose names and writings were familiar, the limits of this sketch forbid me from entering into detail. Curiosity led us to the room which Gray occupied, and in which he wrote many of his poems. It is in the corner of one of the colleges, with its windows darkened by the branches of aged trees. Its situation appeared to be congenial with his retired habits and scholastic pursuits.

In the course of the forenoon, we passed the Botanic Garden, which to save time had been visited in the morning before breakfast. It contains four acres of ground, and is handsomely laid out, with a small lake in the centre, for the cultivation of aquatic plants. The collection of trees, shrubbery and plants from every part of the globe is rich and extensive. Our walk terminated at the Laboratory, where the Professor of Chemistry conducted us through his department, and pointed out such parts of his apparatus, as he deemed most interesting. His galvanic battery is extensive and powerful. He exhibited several experiments, to show the operation of the newly invented press, upon the principle of the hydrostatic paradox. Its operation is simple, and its force, from the mere pressure of the water, is sufficient to crush a piece of wood an inch square, placed longitudinally.

Omissions.

Extracts from European Papers.

There are 3000 Bible societies in the world, founded all within twenty years. Their annual receipts are about £1,000,000 (\$4,500,000), and more than three millions of Bibles have been distributed over the globe in 140 different languages.

The largest Microscope.—The Andersonian Society of Glasgow, has purchased from Dolland, the largest Solar Microscope that optician ever constructed. The first trial of this superb instrument, disclosed some wonderful phenomena. Hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a *gnat*, and scores had lived luxuriously, for several months on the leg of a *mole*! These animalcules were magnified so as to appear nine inches long! their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen-hundredth part of an inch. The universal kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their crystallization, and the splendour of their colourings, exceed any thing; the most lively imagination can possibly conceive.

Sir Walter Scott.—A medal has been struck at Edinburgh, in honour of this gentleman. On one side is the head of Sir Walter, and on the reverse, a scene illustrative of these lines, from the Lady of the Lake, beautifully executed:

"In listening mood she seems to stand,
The guardian maid of the strand."

Opera.—A new opera is to be produced at Drury Lane, written by John, on the story of Aladdin, with music by Bishop.

Weber, the composer of the *Freyshutz*, is the great curiosity in London. He has received, on various occasions, 50 guineas an evening for attending the concerts of the nobility. The copy-right of the music of his new opera, *Oberon*, has been purchased for 1000 guineas!

The late Musical Festival at York, England, gave a profit to the Managers of £100,000, which they have determined to divide in equal portions amongst the Infirmarys of York, Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield, making £47,500 each.

Electioneering.—The friends of Lord Hotham have given a public dinner to about four hundred towns-men at Leominster. This is a good way to propitiate the men. The incredible part of the anecdote is that they spent the evening in harmony!

Tea party extraordinary.—On the evening of Sunday, se'night, the clerk of a dissenting place of worship in Brighton, "gave out" that on Good Friday afternoon "the church would drink tea in the chapel."

At a late trial Margaret Morris, a witness, swore she had never seen her niece (who was charged with theft) bring any stolen article into the house. On cross-examination, the old hypocrite confessed she had been blind for more than fifty years.

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

A HYMN,
COMPOSED BY THREE INDIAN FRIENDS
Who graduated at Dartmouth College,
At a Favourite Bower,
ON PARTING.

- 1 When shall we three meet again?
When shall we three meet again?
Oft shall glowing hope aspire—
Oft shall wearied love retire—
Oft shall death and sorrow reign,
Ere we Three shall meet again.
- 2 Though in distant lands we sigh,
Parch'd beneath the hostile sky;
Though the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls,
And in Fancy's wide domain
Oft shall we Three meet again.
- 3 When our burnish'd locks are grey,
Thinn'd by many a toil-spent day;
When around this youthful Pine,
Moss shall creep and Ivy twine;
Long may this loved Bower remain—
Here may we Three meet again.
- 4 When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead—
When in cold Oblivion's shade,
Beauty, wealth and fame are laid—
Where Immortal Spirits reign,
There may we All meet again.
- 5 There shall we three be at rest,
Leaning on our SAVIOUR'S breast;
There shall we forever be,
Gazing on the ETERNAL THREE;
There shall we the LAMB adore—
There shall we Three part no more.

MEETING OF THE THREE FRIENDS.

- 1 Once more, welcome, dearest friends,
Now once more our wand'rings ends,
And though hope did oft depart,
Oft though sorrow spends its dart,
Let our grief no more remain,
Since we Three now meet again.
- 2 Though remote we long have been,
Many a toilsome day have seen;
Though the burning zone we trac'd,
Or the polar earth embrac'd;
We have sweets from friendship caught—
Often of each other thought.
- 3 Let us seek the cool retreat,
Where we three oft us'd to meet—
Where beneath the spreading shade
We have oft together stray'd—
Where at last with anguish'd heart
We did tare ourselves apart.
- 4 Ah! how alter'd is the bower,
Where we first felt friendship's power;
How has Time with ruthless blow
Laid its vigorous beauty low;
Nought but this Long Pine remains
And its naked arms sustains.
- 5 Are we, then, that youthful Three
Who reclin'd beneath this tree,
Then with strength and foliage crown'd—
Now with moss and ivy bound?
Not more alter'd is this Pine,
Than our looks by wasting Time.
- 6 Every feature then was fair,
Nor was grief depictur'd there;
Then our sparkling eyes did glow—
Then our cheeks with health did flow—
Then the lamp of life was bright,
Now it spreads a glimmering light.
- 7 But, though our mental strength decay,
Though our Beauties waste away;
Though our languish'd eyes are blear
And the frost of Death appear;
Still our Friendship bright shall bloom
For beyond the closing Tomb.

THE OLIO.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

In the neighbourhood where I formerly resided, said my friend, stood a lonely house, a little retired from the public road, on the borders of a wood. Its last occupants were people of suspicious characters, who had suddenly abandoned it, and removed to the "land of promise," beyond the mountains. For two years it had stood desolate—its door unopened and windows shuttered in. At length a report arose that the house was haunted. Strange noises were heard by the nightly traveller, and unearthly forms were seen in the dusk of the evening. From the number of witnesses who testified to the facts, the report gained general belief, and whoever was unlucky enough to be obliged to pass the place of terror in the evening would involuntarily quicken his pace and invoke the protection of some guardian angel. The supposition was, that the person who last occupied the house, had been guilty of robbing and murdering some unknown traveller, whose bones were concealed in the cellar and whose spirit was calling for revenge. But no one had the temerity to investigate. I had always treated these tales of terror with contempt, and in the plenitude of my courage declared that I would embrace the first convenient opportunity to explore this fancied haunt of troubled spirits. It was not long before my boasted courage was put to the test—I had occasion to pass that way late in the evening alone. On coming opposite the haunted house, I made halt, and was querying with myself whether I should so far countenance the folly of the current reports, as to spend time in visiting the place—when, to my utter astonishment, my ears were saluted by a most agonizing groan! I hesitated not to dismount, and drew near the house. As I approached, the groans were repeated with increasing vehemence, and I could perceive that they were uttered by more than one. All was dark and desolate! From one corner of the room came forth or proceeded sounds, the most agonizing and doleful! They seemed the last groans and stifled sobs of men under the operation of strangling. My heart sunk within me—and I was on the point of retreating in terror, from the guilty place, but pride restrained me. I have promised, thought I, to prove the fallacy of these horrid tales, and come what may, I will make the attempt. I summoned all my

resolution, and entered the door. The groans of distress were redoubled, and my feet were riveted to the ground. Scarce knowing what I did, I raised my arms in the murky air, and exclaimed aloud—"In the name of the holy trinity I adjure you to speak." Scarce had I pronounced these words when the most terrific din assailed my ears—the house trembled—and I was prostrated to the door by more than mortal force! It was some minutes before I recovered the use of my reason or the power of moving; but as soon as my limbs would perform their office, I rose and precipitated myself from the door, when lo! I met in my way three hags! yoked and ringed as the law directs, grunting their displeasure at the disturber of their quiet repose.

From a London Paper.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. Mr. Geo. Miles was yesterday brought from St. Giles' watch-house, charged with having introduced himself uninvited into the house and bed of Mr. Wm. Jay. Mr. Jay said, that he returned home the night before, according to his usual custom, at eleven o'clock, and found his wife sitting up for him, and occupied in the lower part of the house. When they proceeded up stairs to their bedroom, they found, to their utter astonishment, the prisoner in their bed, and undressed—upon which Mr. Jay instantly seized him, called the watchman, and delivered the prisoner over to be dealt with according to law. Mr. Jay said that he had never seen the prisoner in his life before.

Mr. George Miles, on being questioned as to his extraordinary presence in another man's house and bed, said, that the fact was, as he was passing along Oxford-street on his way home, about eleven o'clock, he accosted a lady, who, after some conversation, invited him home to share her bed, which he consented to do, and he followed her up stairs into this house, where she shewed him into the bed-room, telling him to get to bed, and that she would be up stairs again in a few minutes. He then accordingly went to bed, but heard no more of his fair companion until she entered the room with Mr. Jay, and she then pretended to know nothing of him; but, added Mr. Miles, if she is Mr. Jay's wife she is a very queer sort of a wife.

Mr. Conant, the magistrate, asked if the lady was present to contradict this statement.

Mr. Jay said that she was not, for she did not like to appear in such business, and indeed he did not himself wish to do any particular harm to Mr. Miles, if he would keep away from his bed in future.—Mr. Miles: "Tell your wife to keep away from inviting people home with her and getting them into scrapes."

Mr. Conant said, that it was a very odd sort of business altogether; but as there was no offence substantiated against Mr. Miles, he was discharged on paying one shilling.

[A similar 'scrape' took place in Middle-street, Boston, a year or two since. Observer.]

An old man travelling about to sell Earthenware and Ballads, having been permitted to lodge in a barn belonging to Mr. Gregg, was overheard by him the next morning praying in the following manner: "Thank God! I have slept soundly to-night, and so this morning am pure and well. Thank God, my Ass is well, and has ate a good lock of hay, her crust of bread, and has drank half a pail of water. God bless us both, and give me strength to walk a foot, that I may not be forced to get up and ride the poor beast, for she has luggage enough already. God Almighty, send the folks that may want my wares, and that somebody may take a liking to my ballads—and them as can afford it may give me some victuals and drink, that I may give my ballads to servants for it, when their masters and mistresses don't know on't. God Almighty, lead us through green lanes where my poor Ass may light of a good cropping, without running into other folk's corn; and that, poor thing, she may not tumble down and hurt herself, and break my wares. And God Almighty, incline somebody to give me a night's lodging, and that I may have a dry barn, and some barley straw, for I have grown old now, and a hard bed is worse than it used to be. But I don't distrust God Almighty's care, for he never let me want in my life, and so his great and holy name be praised now and ever more.—Amen."

ANAN'S FALL. The late Rev. Dr. Johnson of North Leith lived much in the esteem of his congregation, and was particularly regarded by that portion of it consisting of the families of Newhaven fishermen. Dr. Johnson was strict as a catechist; and on one of these occasions asked a fish-wife, ycleped Janet Flucker, "Janet, can you tell me how Adam fell?" "Jenny fell a laughing, and answered, "Oh! my bounie dear Doctor, you're no serious!" "Very serious indeed," replied the Doctor. Janet, whose husband's name happened to be Adam, then said, "Weel, weel, since you will ha't, Doctor, you see, Adam just gaed o'er the gate the tither night to Lucky Liston's for half-a-mutchin o' whiskey; when an oar lying on the road took his foot—o'er Adam fell, and brak his leg, and that's the baill truth o' the matter."—Ed. Times.

CLIMAX OF BURNERS. In the debate on the leather tax, in 1793, in the Irish House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Sir John Parnell,) observed, with great emphasis—"that in the prosecution of the present war, every man ought to give his last guinea to protect the remainder!"

Mr. Vandeleur said, that "however that might be, the tax on leather would be severely felt, by the barefooted peasantry of Ireland."

To which Sir Roach Boyle replied, that "this could be easily remedied—by making the under-leathers of wood."

[From Noah's Advocate.]

Too the Editor of the Times's Post:
Dear Sir—I request yew won't print enny mor ad-vurtizements that ar paid for in the nooze part ov yure paper; it makes a grate deel ov quarrillia about taxts in the Bull's Head. Yure's to serve,

JOE SPRIK KLAND.

P. S. I've heerd a darnd deel about the Tommy-ton down about the Nashonal Hotell, and I've kinder thout that some foke mite be makin a nooze about it bekwase why they're paid for it. Now, if you don't no nothin about all these matters you must be fat.

STATE OF MAINE.

In SENATE, March 2, 1826.

The following abstract of the Returns of the Selectmen of the several towns and the assessors of Plantations within this State, made to the office of the Secretary of State, in compliance with an act of the last Legislature entitled "an act in addition to an act, to provide for the education of youth," was reported by the committee on Literature and Literary Institutions, on the 2d of March, 1826, to the Legislature and ordered to be printed in all the Newspapers which publish the Laws of the State, and the publishers of said Newspapers are hereby requested to copy the same without further invitation.

NATH'L. LOW, Sec'y of the Senate.

ABSTRACT.

COUNTY OF YORK.

School Districts, 297; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 29,810; Children who usually attend School, 14,002; Population in 1820, 46,233.—Probable annual increase of Scholars, 470. Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$20,065 85: Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$29 83.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

School Districts, 333; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 10,254; Children who usually attend School, 14,280; Population in 1820, 49,145.—Probable annual increase of Scholars, 626; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$22,132 22: Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$1520 06.

No return from Gray, New-Gloucester and Brunswick of the number of children who usually attend School. No return from Portland of the number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 years.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

School Districts, 399; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 24,719; Children who usually attend School, 17,536; Population in 1820, 53,139.—Probable annual increase of Scholars, 804; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$23,207 33: Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$402 00.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

School Districts, 275; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 14,678; Children who usually attend School, 10,489; Population in 1820, 31,290.—Probable annual increase of Scholars, 643; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$14,542 74: Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$437 60.

No return from Brooksville, Orland and Knox. No return made of the amount of taxes raised for the support of Schools in Plantation No. 11.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

School Districts, 103; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 5009; Children who usually attend School, 3446; Population in 1820, 12,744.—Probable annual increase of Scholars, 395; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$3625 85: Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$198 20.

No return from Charlotte, Machias, Robinstown, and Plantation No. 14.

No return from Dennysville of the probable annual increase of Scholars.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

School Districts, 353; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 20,625; Children who usually attend School, 14,459; Population in 1820, 42,623.—Probable annual increase of Scholars, 688; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$19,109 16: Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$330 45.

No return from Temple. No return from Readfield and Waterville of the number of Children who usually attend School.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

School Districts, 290; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 12,936; Children who usually attend School, 10,217; Population in 1820, 27,104.—Probable annual increase of Scholars, 552; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$11,391 26: Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$1294 13.

No return from Andover of the number of children who usually attend School.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

School Districts, 268; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 10,506; Children who usually attend School, 7561; Population in 1820, 21,967.—Probable annual increase of Scholars, 568; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$10,215 22: Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$341 11.

No return from Corinna, Palmyra, Phillips and Plantation No. 7—7th Range.

No return from Fairfield of the number of children who usually attend School.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOOT.

School Districts, 157; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 7665; Children who usually attend School, 6183; Population in 1820, 13,370.—Probable annual increase of Scholars, 741; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$994 97: Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$221 10.

No return from Brownville, Orono, No. 7—3th Range.

No return from No. 1, 2d Range, of the children who usually attend School.

SALT RHEUM.

THIS inveterate disease which has so long baffled the art of the most experienced Physicians, has at length found a sovereign remedy, in

DR. LA GRANGE'S GENUINE

Ointment.

Few Cutaneous diseases are met with more reluctance by the Physician, and none in which he is so universally unsuccessful.

This Ointment has stood the test of experience and justly obtained an unparalleled celebrity. It immediately removes the scabs, gives a healthy action to the vessels of the skin, and its original colour and smoothness.

Numerous recommendations might be obtained of its superior efficacy, but the Proprietor chose that a FAIR TRIAL should be its only commentator. It has in three or four weeks cured cases of fifteen and twenty years standing, that had resisted the power of every other remedy that could be devised.

It not only at once gives immediate relief in Salt Rheum, but cures *Tinea Capitis*, (commonly called SCALD HEAD,) and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy children.

There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it, and it may be used on infants, or others under any circumstances whatever.

The above valuable medicine may be had at the Oxford Bookstore—WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

Paris, March 9.

BLANKS,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale, at the Oxford Bookstore:
Town Orders;
Banks for Surveyors of Highways;
Town Clerks' Certificates of Publication;
Blank Letters to notify Towns of Paupers;
Blank for Licenses to Victuallers and Butchers;
Warrantee, Quitclaim and Mortgage Deeds;
Collectors', Sheriffs' and Administrators' Deeds;
Scribbles and Constables' Bail Bonds;
Blank Notes, &c. &c.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Albany.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lots of Land lying in the town of Albany, and county of Oxford, and State of Maine, belonging to non-resident proprietors, are taxed in bills committed to me the subscriber to collect for said town of Albany, for the year 1825—viz:

No. of Loc.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	
T. Hutchinson, Esq.,	13	1	160	100	\$ c
	13	2	160	100	1 00
Luther Jordan, place,	8	2	160	100	1 00
	1	9	50	100	1 00
And unless said taxes will			160	100	1 00

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to the subscriber on or before MONDAY the twenty-eighth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands as will pay the same, will then be sold at public vendue as the law directs, at the dwelling-house of JONAS HUNT, Innholder, in said Albany.
PARSONS HASKELL, Collector for the town of Albany, for the year 1825.
Albany, May 2, 1826. 99

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Peru.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors and Owners of the following Lots of LAND, in the town of Peru, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in a Bill committed to me to collect, for the year 1825, which are as follows:

Owner's Name	No. of Lots.	Range of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Sylvanus Poland, two Gores, <td>13</td> <td></td> <td>60</td> <td>203</td> <td>\$ 69</td>	13		60	203	\$ 69
Thompson grant,		6	100	25	29
R,		7	8	100	1 13
W. Thomas, "		9	8	100	1 25
H. Farewell, "		10	8	100	1 13
H. Farewell, "		5	9	100	1 17
W. Thomas, "		8	9	100	1 25
H. Farewell, "		9	9	100	1 25
"		10	12	100	1 13
Henry Molton, "		4	14	100	1 13
H. Farewell, "		8	10	100	1 13
F. Walton, Pecke's grant,	24			135	1 53
Stockwell, "	23		100	150	1 69
H. Farewell, Lunt's grant,	2	3	100	200	2 26

And unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before FRIDAY the Eleventh day of August next, so much of said Land will be sold at Public Vendue, as will discharge the same, at the Dwelling-house of STEPHEN GAMMON, in said Peru, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
ROBINSON TURNER, Jr.
Collector of Peru for 1825.
Peru, May 10, 1826. 98

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate, of Wills, &c. within and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the estate of JACOB ELLENWOOD, late of Bethel, in said County, Cordwainer, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give public notice, that six months are allowed from the second day of May instant, to said Creditors to bring in and prove their claims—and that they will attend them for that purpose at the late Dwelling-house of the deceased, in Bethel, on the afternoons of the first Tuesday in June next, the first Tuesday in August next, the first Tuesday in October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon of each of those days.

BARBER BARTLETT, } Commrs.
JAMES WALKER, }
Bethel, May 7, 1826. 96

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE
at the Oxford Bookstore,

A TREATISE on the Union, Affinity, and Consanguinity between Christ and his Church.

"And he is the head of the body, the Church, who is the beginning, the first born from the dead, ***** And (having him to peace through the blood of his cross) by him to reconcile all things to himself. ***** For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life." It is hoped that all who are friendly to the doctrine of the final salvation of the whole human family, will purchase for themselves a copy of this valuable work. Price—only 37 1-2 cents. Paris, April 5.

THE OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

ASA BARTON,

For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

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*All letters, addressed to the publisher, must be (Post Paid, &c.)

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OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1826.

[NUMBER 101.]

THE REFLECTOR.

FROM THE HALIFAX (N. S.) COMPILER.

AN ELEGANT LETTER.

From a Father, on the Death of a favourite Child.

DEAR FRIEND,—I have lost a favourite son, who was my delight, and his mother's rapture. Oh! what a fleeting show is this world!—There is, my friend, a nestling worm in every flower along the path of life; and while we admire the spreading leaves, and unfolding bloom, the traitor often consumes the root, and all the beauty falls. You are not surprised, that my letter opens with a serious reflection on the fleeting state of all earthly pleasures. This my frequent rhyme will continue, I believe, "till my eyes are shut upon this world, and I repose upon a bed of dust." The son of sorrow can teach you to tremble over every blessing you enjoy. Pay now to thy living friend, the tear which was reserved for his grave. I have undergone one of the severest trials human nature can experience. I have seen a dear and beloved child, the little companion of my hours of leisure, the delight of my eyes, the pride of my heart, struggling in the agonies of pain, while I poured over him tears and prayers to heaven in vain. I have seen him lying—dead—confined—I have kissed him in his shroud—I have taken the last farewell!—I have heard the bell toll him to the silent vault, and am scarcely a father—I am stabbed to the heart, cut to the brain!—With what tender care was the boy nursed! How often has he been the pleasing burthen of my arm! What hours of anxiety have I felt! What endearing amusements for him invented!—Amiable was his person, sensible his mind. All who saw, loved him; all who knew him, admired a playful genius which out-ran his years. The sun no sooner rose than it was eclipsed: No sooner was the flower opened than it was cut down! My mind eagerly revolves every moment of past joy. All the paternal affections rush like a torrent to overwhelm me. Wherever I go, I seem to see and hear him, turn round and lose him. What does this world present but a long walk of misery and desolation? In tears man is born—in agonies he dies; what fills up the interval? Momentary joys and lasting pains; within, a war of passions; without, tumult and disorder reign. Fraud, oppression, rapine, bloodshed and murder, fill up the tragic tale of every day; so that a wise man must often wish to have his curtain drop, and the scene of vanity and vexation closed.—To me a church-yard is a pleasing walk. My feet often draw towards the graves, and my eyes turn towards the vault, where all the contentions of this world cease, and where the weary are at rest. I praise, with Solomon, the dead more than the living. I will call reason and Religion to my aid: Prayers and tears cannot restore my child, and to God, who made us, we must submit.—Perhaps he was snatched in mercy from some impending woe. In life he might have been miserable, in death he must be happy. I will not consider him confined in the grave, or mouldering in dust, but risen—clad with true glory and immortality—gone to the regions of eternal day where he will never know the loss of parents, or of a child—gone above the reach of sorrow, vice and pain. The hand which was busy to please here, now holds a cherub's harp. That voice which was music to my ears, now warbles sweet symphonies to our FATHER, LORD and KING. Those feet which came to welcome me from toil! My arms receive him—and for the blessing used to thank God, now traverses the starry pavements of the heavens. The society of weak, impure, and unhappy mortals, is exchanged for that of powerful, pure, blessed spirits, and his fair brow is encircled with a never fading crown.

Shall I then grieve, that he, who is become an angel, grew not to be a man? Shall I drag him from the skies! wish him in the vale of sorrow?—I would not, my dear boy, interrupt thy bliss. It is not for thee, but for myself I weep. I speak as if he was present. And who can tell, but that he sees and hears me. As Milton says,

"Millions of spiritual creatures, walk the earth
Unseen, both when we sleep and wake."

Perhaps, even now he hovers over me with rosy wings, dictates to my heart, and guides the hand that writes.

The consideration of the sorrows of this life, and the glories of the next, is our best support. Dark are the ways of Providence, while we are wrapped up in mortality—but, convinced that there is a God, we must hope and believe that all is right.

May the remainder of my days be spent in a faithful discharge of the duty I owe the Supreme disposer of events. I am but a pilgrim here; have trod many rough paths, and drank many bitter cups. As my days shorten, may the Sun of Righteousness brighten over me, till I arrive at the New Jerusalem, where tears are wiped away from every eye, and sorrow is no more. May I descend into the grave, from whence I have lately had so many 'hair-breadth escapes,' in peace! May I meet my angel boy at the gate of death; and may his hand conduct me to the place of eternity, are the fervent prayers of your affected friend.

Adversity—The crucible of man, in which he evaporates or is purified.

THE TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

CARTER'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Cambridge, 20th August, 1825.

At the door of Trinity College we were introduced to the University Professor of Geology, who was not less polite and assiduous in his attentions than his associate in office, devoting to us the whole of Friday and half of the next day. He conducted us to his cabinet, rich with the fruits of research and industry, where something more than an hour was passed in examining his extensive collection of fossils and minerals. The specimens of organic remains are more numerous, complete, and perfect than I have ever seen. Most of them were collected *in situ* by himself. For this purpose, he makes one or two excursions every summer, to various parts of the kingdom, returning richly laden with spoils. His surveys are systematic and thorough, leaving nothing unexamined which the most laborious research can accomplish. He has just returned from a visit to the Isle of Wight, the geological treasures of which were explored by him. The specimens are neatly arranged in drawers, corresponding with the strata in which they were found, and ready for use in the illustrations of his lectures. In this way, a perfect knowledge may be obtained of the several geological sections of England. He pursues in his instructions the path marked out by Bacon, in natural philosophy, and by Cuvier in geology—to collect facts and data, laying little stress upon theories. From his talents and unwearying efforts, many advances in a science, yet in its infancy, may be anticipated.

In his manners, this gentleman has nothing of that precision, stiffness, and pompous formality, which learned dunces sometimes assume to increase their importance. We were charmed with his unaffected politeness, ease, and frankness. Even his name, which is that of one of the most literary families in New-York, prepossessed us in his favour. While earnestly engaged in exhibiting and explaining to us the skeleton of a monstrous animal, of the lizard kind, found upon the coast of Yorkshire, and the species of which is now extinct, he for a moment stopped short, and said, "by the bye, gentlemen, I hope you will do us the favour to dine with us to-day, in the Hall of Trinity College, to be there about five minutes before 4 o'clock"—and then he proceeded in his lecture upon the lizard. This parenthetical invitation to dinner was more gratifying, than a hundred formal notes would have been.

From his geological cabinet, he and the Professor of Chemistry accompanied us to the Library, where we were introduced to the Fellow who has charge of that department, and who adds to his literary attainments great urbanity and courtesy. He pointed out to us the objects most worthy of notice; and these were both numerous and in the highest degree interesting. The apartment appropriated to the library is a splendid hall, 200 feet long, 40 wide and 38 high, enriched with fine specimens of architecture and with a variety of busts, among which are those of Newton and Bacon by Roubiliac. At one end of the hall, there is a large painted window, representing the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to George III. It is a striking device, and the colours are brilliant, being as vivid as when the work was executed. But there is a curious anachronism in making Sir Isaac a cotemporary with the third Brunswick. The painting is not treated with much respect, and the scholars laugh at the blunder of the artist.

In the entrance to the hall stands a reflecting telescope, used by Newton in his astronomical studies, and in one of the recesses, a globe, a quadrant, and compass, which once belonged to the same immortal man. In another recess, the librarian showed to us a manuscript in the handwriting of Milton, containing his *Mask of Comus*, *Lycidas*, and the plan of *Paradise Lost* with all the erasures and interlineations—the correspondence of Newton with one of his friends, while he was publishing his *Principia*, with many of his diagrams, algebraical and geometrical calculations—the notes and indexes to Greek authors, in the handwriting of Dr. Bentley—and other literary curiosities of the same kind, which were examined with intense interest.

There are about ninety thousand volumes in this library. The several departments are very complete, and the collection is extremely rare and valuable. No pains have been spared in the selection and arrangement. The books are disposed in thirty alcoves, finished with carved oak, and ranged along the sides of the hall with a bust in front of each. This invaluable collection, embracing the science and literature of every country and every age, is accessible to all the students, graduates as well as undergraduates.

Our next visit was to the University Library, common to all the colleges. In the entrance, at the foot of a flight of steps leading to the Hall, are several antique statues obtained by Dr. Clarke during his travels in Greece and the Levant. The extensive apartments appropriated to this library are in a quadrangular form, fitted up in much the same style as the Library of Trinity College. Over the junction of two of the halls rises a lofty and highly orna-

mented dome, lighting the room below, which contains many rare manuscripts and other curiosities, chiefly oriental. In one of the alcoves, we saw a copy of the "Novum Organum," presented by Bacon himself, with a note in his own handwriting—also a treatise "on Witchcraft," by James I. presented about the same time, with a specimen of his chirography. One of our party remarked the difference in the spirit of these two works, by "the wooden-headed monarch and his prime minister." We here examined a beautiful manuscript of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin, presented to the University by Theodore Beza. The transcript is supposed to have been made in the fifth century and is among the oldest manuscripts extant. It is executed with great neatness and apparent accuracy.

The University Library contains about two hundred thousand volumes, being one of the largest collections of books in existence. It is constantly receiving accessions, consisting of new works of merit, and most of the periodicals of the day. A folio catalogue of each department enables the student to turn in a moment to any work that he may wish to consult. Without these needful guides, he would soon be lost in a wilderness of books, to read the little pages of which would consume no inconsiderable portion of one's life. If inclination had prompted us to enter upon such a task, the limits of a short visit would have prevented.

From the Library we proceeded to the Senate House, which is a stately, handsome building in the Grecian style of architecture, with ranges of Corinthian pillars in front. The hall is about 100 feet long, 40 wide, and 38 high, with a gallery finished in oak, extending around the whole, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate a thousand persons. On the right of the entrance, elevated upon a pedestal, is a beautiful full length statue of William Pitt, in the attitude of speaking. It is an admirable piece of workmanship, executed by Nollekens. The spectator is so deeply interested in the countenance and majestic port of the orator, as scarcely to observe the regal group of statues, with which he is surrounded. At the west end of the hall is the chair of the Chancellor, and around it the seats of the heads of the colleges, regents, and other dignitaries. It was in this house that Gray's Ode, at the installation of the Chancellor in 1789, was performed; and it is impossible to visit the ancient hall, without realizing in some degree the associations which disclosed to the eye of fancy "the sainted sage the bard divine."

"Rapt in celestial transport they;
Yet hither oft a glance from high
They send of tender sympathy
To bless the place, where on their opening soul
First the genuine ardour stole."

An interesting anecdote of the late Lord Byron was related to us, in connexion with the Senate House. His lordship was as distinguished for his eccentricities, while a student at Cambridge, as in after-life. Among many odd things, he kept a bear and devoted to *bruin* much more attention than to his mathematics, intending to present him, as he used to say, for a degree. By such singularities, and others of perhaps a less venial description, he was conspicuous, as appears from his private correspondence, of having lost the respect of the university. At an election of an important officer, he was anxious to give a vote to a friend; but on approaching the door of the Senate House, he expressed to the gentleman, on whose arm he was leaning, great reluctance at entering a place, where he fancied his presence would not be very welcome to those, who were acquainted with his juvenile indiscretions. But no sooner did he appear within the hall, than the galleries rang with loud and repeated shouts of applause. A reception so wholly unexpected quite overpowered his feelings, and he hastened out of the house, weeping like a child.

In the Senate House, public examinations take place, degrees are conferred, edicts passed, and all business relating to the government of the University, as distinct from the colleges, is transacted. The laws and regulations of the institution are numerous and complex, abounding with technicalities, which it would take a volume to explain, and which could not be made interesting to the reader. There is no material difference between the requisitions for a degree at this University, and at the colleges of our own country. Dunces will sometimes crowd through, and a diploma is not in all cases a test of learning or merit. The examinations, however, appear to be conducted with rigid impartiality, and scholarship seldom goes unrewarded. Graduates who most distinguish themselves, are denominated *wranglers*; the second class *optimes*; and the rest of *pollot*, the multitude. The premiums are numerous, and liberal, and must operate as powerful incentives.

But I am not yet through with a description of the buildings. The Chapel of King's College is by far the most remarkable in the whole group, and the most prominent object about Cambridge. It is a grand and beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, said to be the most perfect now in existence. Its exterior is 316 feet in length, 84 in breadth, and 146 in height, to the summit of the towers upon the four corners. The interior nearly corresponds with these dimensions and is all in one room.

Its effect upon the eye is much increased in grandeur, by the curiously arched ceiling, at the height of about eighty feet from the floor, so constructed as to be without any visible support. It is reckoned a *chef d'œuvre* in architecture, the ingenuity of which is said to have called forth the admiration of Sir Christopher Wren. The richly painted windows, exhibiting a great variety of devices, admit a feeble and softened light, which greatly adds to the solemnity of the sanctuary. Every part of the building is in exact proportion; and it is difficult to imagine a grander view, than opens to the spectator from the aisle near the entrance.

We climbed to the battlements, by a spiral flight of steps leading up through one of the towers at the corners, and walked from end to end along the roof, whence a wide and variegated prospect is obtained of Cambridge and its environs. Within a few rods of the foundations of this and other collegiate buildings, the Cam, crossed by numerous bridges, and bordered with beautiful walks, winds sluggishly through consecrated shades; and in the distance, a quiet landscape, with many a grey spire rising from tufts of trees, terminates the view. It was a bright day, the skies wearing the serenity of early autumn. The pleasure of leaning against Gothic battlements, to catch a first and last look at the varied charms of such a scene, detained us much longer from our company waiting below, than politeness could sanction.

Having finished a too hasty survey of this fine Chapel, we next went the rounds of all the colleges, which had not previously been examined. Interesting as they were to us, from having been once the residence of poets and distinguished men, whose names and writings were familiar, the limits of this sketch forbid me from entering into detail. Curiosity led us to the room which Gray occupied, and in which he wrote many of his poems. It is in the corner of one of the colleges, with its windows darkened by the branches of aged trees. Its situation appeared to be congenial with his retired habits and scholastic pursuits.

In the course of the forenoon, we passed the Botanic Garden, which to save time had been visited in the morning before breakfast. It contains four acres of ground; and is handsomely laid out, with a small lake in the centre, for the cultivation of aquatic plants. The collection of trees, shrubbery and plants from every part of the globe is rich and extensive. Our walk terminated at the Laboratory, where the Professor of Chemistry conducted us through his department, and pointed out such parts of his apparatus, as he deemed most interesting. His galvanic battery is extensive and powerful. He exhibited several experiments, to show the operation of the newly invented press, upon the principle of the hydrostatic paradox. Its operation is simple, and its force, from the mere pressure of the water, is sufficient to crush a piece of wood an inch square, placed longitudinally.

Omissions.

Extracts from European Papers.

There are 3000 Bible societies in the world, founded all within twenty years. Their annual receipts are about £1,000,000 (\$4,500,000.) and more than three millions of Bibles have been distributed over the globe in 140 different languages.

The largest Microscope.—The Andersonian Society of Glasgow, has purchased from Dolland, the largest Solar Microscope that optician ever constructed.—The first trial of this superb instrument, disclosed some wonderful phenomena. Hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a *gnat*, and scores had lived luxuriously, for several months on the leg of a *moth*! These animalcules were magnified so as to appear nine inches long! their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen-hundredth part of an inch. The universal kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their crystallization, and the splendour of their colourings, exceed any thing the most lively imagination can possibly conceive.

Sir Walter Scott.—A medal has been struck at Edinburgh, in honour of this gentleman. On one side is the head of Sir Walter, and on the reverse a scene illustrative of these lines, from the *Lady of the Lake*, beautifully executed:

"In listening mood she seems to stand,
The guardian naiad of the strand."

Opera.—A new opera is to be produced at Drury Lane, written by John, on the story of Aladdin, with music by Bishop.

Weber, the composer of the *Freyshutz*, is the great curiosity in London. He has received, on various occasions, 50 guineas an evening for attending the concerts of the nobility. The copy-right of the music of his new opera, *Oberon*, has been purchased for 1000 guineas!

The late Musical Festival at York, England, gave a profit to the Managers of £190,000, which they have determined to divide in equal portions amongst the Infirmarys of York, Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield, making £47,500 each.

Electioneering.—The friends of Lord Hotham have given a public dinner to about four hundred towns-men at Leominster. This is a good way to propitiate the men. The incredible part of the anecdote is that they spent the evening in harmony!

Tea party extraordinary.—On the evening of Sunday, the clerk of a dissenting place of worship in Brighton, "gave out" that on Good Friday afternoon "the church would drink tea in the chapel."

At a late trial Margaret Morris, a witness, swore she had never seen her niece (who was charged with theft) bring any stolen article into the house. On cross-examination, the old hypocrite confessed she had been blind for more than fifty years.

LAW OF MAINE.

An additional Act to provide for carrying into effect certain stipulations in the Act for erecting the District of Maine into a separate State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That for defraying the one half of the expense of surveying the lands in the State of Maine, surveyed and to be surveyed and divided, the charges attending such surveys, and also for defraying one half of the compensation of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, and paying for the stationary necessary to be used by them, exclusive of the personal expenses of said Commissioners, the sum of four thousand dollars, be, and hereby is appropriated as a contingent fund, to be drawn for and paid as provided in the Act to which this is additional. [Approved, February 17th, 1826.]

AN ACT to divide the South Parish, and to establish the East Parish, in Augusta.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the South Parish in Augusta, be divided, and that all that part of said South Parish, which is situated on the east side of the Kennebec river, with the inhabitants thereon, be incorporated into a Parish by the name of the East Parish in Augusta: subject to the provisions of an Act, entitled "An Act concerning Parishes," passed March thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace, for the County of Kennebec, be authorized to issue his warrant, calling a meeting of the inhabitants of said East Parish, at such time and place, in said Parish, as he may deem proper, for the choice of all such Parish officers as may be necessary to the management of the affairs of said Parish. [Approved by the Governor, Jan. 23, 1826.]

AN ACT to set off a tract of land from Vienna to Mount Vernon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That all that part of the town of Vienna, which is situate and eastwardly of a line or boundary commencing at the southwest corner of a pond called Flying Pond, and running by said pond northerly, as far as the northwest corner of the town of Mount Vernon, be, and the same hereby is annexed to said town of Mount Vernon, together with the polls and estates thereby included; said tract containing about one hundred acres: Provided however, That the proprietors of said tract, hereby set off, shall be holden to pay all assessments made on the same, remaining unpaid, to said town of Vienna. [Approved by the Governor, Jan. 23, 1826.]

Resolve additional respecting forms of Returns of votes for Senators.

Resolved, That the form required by the Resolve prescribing the forms of returns of votes for Governor and Senators, and of certificates of elections of Representatives, passed March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, be, and the same hereby is so far modified, as that the word District shall be used instead of the word County, in all cases of returns of votes for Senators, in the several Senatorial Districts of this State. [Approved by the Governor, March 4, 1826.]

Resolve imposing a Tax on the several Counties.

Resolved, That the sums annexed to the several Counties, contained in the following schedule, be, and the same are hereby granted, as a tax for each County respectively, to be apportioned, assessed, collected and applied, for the purpose of paying the debts and necessary expenses of the same:

YORK, Eight thousand & eight hundred dollars.
CAMDEN, Nine thousand & three hundred dollars.
LINCOLN, Seven thousand & five hundred dollars.
HAWKES, Four thousand five hundred & seventy-five dollars.

WASHINGTON, Five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

KENNEBEC, Five thousand and six hundred dollars.

OXFORD, Four thousand and twenty-five dollars.

WARREN, Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

FRANKFORT, Four thousand & four hundred dollars. [Approved by the Governor, March 8, 1826.]

Resolve additional to a Resolve apportioning the Representatives on the several Counties, Towns, Plantations and Classes, on the first apportionment.

Resolved, That until another apportionment of Representatives, each of the towns hereafter named, may choose a Representative for the political years herein prescribed to them respectively, to wit: the towns in Lincoln County, as follows: *Leicester*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Wales*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty; *Georgetown*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty; *Lisbon*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Dresden*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine, and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Palermo*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty; *Woolwich*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Friendship*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty. In Somerset County, as follows: *Norridgewock*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Anson*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight, eighteen hundred thirty and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Bloomfield*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine, and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Greene*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine, and eighteen hundred thirty one; and for *Wayne*, the years eighteen hundred and twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty.

Resolved further, That the towns of *Bowdoinham* and *Richmond*, constituting what was Bowdoinham, at the time of the first apportionment, form a class for choosing a Representative, each year, until a new apportionment of Representatives shall be made on the several counties. [Approved by the Governor, March 8, 1826.]

AN ACT relating to Fish in East Machias waters.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person shall be allowed to take any Salmon, Shad or Alewives, in the waters of Machias East river, with any large net or seine, excepting between sunrise on Tuesday and sunrise on Friday, of each week, nor with spears or scoop nets, or in weirs, except between sunrise on

Tuesday and sunrise on Friday, of each week, under the penalty of twenty dollars, for each barrel or less quantity of Salmon, and fifteen dollars for every barrel or less quantity of Shad, and five dollars for every barrel or less quantity of Alewives, to be taken against the foregoing provisions.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That all weirs, or other machines, placed in said waters, for the purpose of taking said fish, shall be kept open from sunrise on Friday of each week, until sunrise on Tuesday of each succeeding week, to be recovered of the owner thereof: And every net or seine that shall be set or placed in said waters contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to the use of any person who may seize the same.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That no box or trap wear shall be built or placed in said river, nor shall any wear of any kind, be built in said river, higher than a half tide wear, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each town and plantation of this State, through which said river passes, at their annual meeting for the choice of town or plantation officers, to choose three suitable persons for a fish committee, who shall be duly sworn, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties required of them by this Act: And if any town or plantation shall neglect to choose said committee, such town or plantation shall forfeit a sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a good and sufficient fish way, made and kept open, round, through, or over every dam in and across said river, and any of its branches, where said fish were ever known to pass, by the owners or occupants of any such dam; which fish way shall be four feet wide, and twelve inches deep, and be kept open at all times, between the fifteenth day of May, and the first day of July, in each year, and also at any other season of the year, when the fish committee think proper, a sufficient length of time to let the young fish go down said river; and if any owner or occupant of such dam as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to make and keep open such fish way as herein directed, he shall forfeit two hundred dollars for each neglect or refusal.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That hereafter no weir shall be erected in any part of said river or its branches, or in the lakes from or through which, said river or any stream emptying into said river, may flow, so as to stop or impede the passage of the young fish in returning down said river. And if the fish committee shall neglect their duty, in causing the provisions of this Act to be carried into effect, they shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That the penalties, imposed by this Act, may be sued for and recovered, by action of debt, in any Court, proper to try the same, by any one of the fish committee aforesaid, or by any other person; and the amount so recovered, shall be appropriated, one half to the prosecutor, and the other half to the poor of the town or plantation where the offence may be committed.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That all nets, craft, boats, barrels, and salt, used in taking and securing fish in violation of this Act, and also all fish, so taken, shall be forfeited; and may be seized, while so used, by said committee or any one of them, and shall be proceeded against as directed in the Act prescribing the mode of recovering forfeitures of personal property liable thereto by law.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person to take fish of either kind described in this Act, within four rods of any dam, or within three rods of the mouth of any fish way: And all persons, guilty of so doing, shall pay a fine, not less than two, nor more than twenty dollars, for each barrel of fish so taken.

SECT. 10. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall resist the fish committee, or either of them, in execution of the provisions of this Act, such person shall forfeit a sum, not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by complaint in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

SECT. 11. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of any town or plantation, through which said river passes, are hereby authorized and empowered, at any legal meeting of such town or plantation, by their vote, to prohibit all persons, other than inhabitants and residents of the same, from taking any of the aforesaid fish, within the limits of such town or plantation; and any person who shall take any of said fish, contrary to the vote of such town or plantation, shall forfeit and pay a sum, not less than two, nor more than ten dollars for each barrel or less quantity of fish he shall so take; to be recovered as provided in the preceding action. [Approved by the Governor, Feb. 21, 1826.]

COUNTERFEITERS. On the 5th of April, a gang of counterfeiters were apprehended in Kentucky, in a rock house or cave. Three were taken in the cave engaged at work, and two others were apprehended outside. Nearly a horse load of implements for coining money were found concealed in the cave, and a quantity of spurious gold and silver, such as doubloons, half eagles and dollars. The dollars were calculated to deceive good judges. The coins and stamps are all Spanish, except the half eagles. The doubloons are dated 1800, with the letter S and figure 8. The half eagles are dated 1807—the dollars, 1816, '18, '20, '21, and '22. This establishment is only a branch of some other, as the money found, on comparing it with the stamps, was not made in the cave, but extensive arrangements were making to commence.

JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, is now about fifty-two years of age; upwards of 6 feet high, remarkably erect; his whole person exhibiting a most emaciated and sickly aspect, without a single good feature except his eye. Still his appearance is so extraordinary, that the coarsest and most ignorant man cannot pass him without inquiring, "Who is that?" He seems to have forgotten that, in one of his freaks, after being defeated by Jno. W. Epes, in an election for Congress some years ago, when he expected his political race was run, he exclaimed,—"I entered political life a Democrat and a Deist, but I quit it, a convert to Jesus Christ in religion, and to Edmund Burke in politics."

Mr. Randolph lately said, in one of his speeches, that there was a time when the expression, "as good as the bank—as sober as a judge," meant something, but that the time is past. He might have added, that there was a time when the expression "as dignified as a Senator" meant something, but that time is past. Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

FOREIGN.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

London dates to April 22d, (three days latest,) have been received at Boston by the barque Pallas. As there was very little doing in the political world, there was very little said, which can be relied on. There did not appear even a spec of war in any part of the European sky. The reports of the warlike attitude of Russia are contradicted by every known fact, notwithstanding the speculations of anonymous letter writers to the contrary. There was no corroboration of the report of the capture and pillage of Missolonghi.

The British and French Parliaments continued in busy session, devising liberal things. The Chamber of Peers of the latter had rejected the bill presented by the Ministers for restoring the ancient privilege of *Promogeniture*; and the rejoicings in Paris on the failure of the bill, came very near producing mourning. The Ministers were insulted by an assemblage, composed principally of students, and the gendarmes were ordered to disperse them. No lives were lost, and the tumult was ephemeral.

In a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of the Slave Trade, Gen. SEBASTIANI charged the French Ministers with encouraging white slavery, while they appeared anxious to abolish that of the blacks.—M. DE VILLELLA pronounced the assertion to be false, and read a number of documents to prove it such.—A challenge ensued, but no duel was fought—the friends of the parties contending that the words were *parliamentary* and not *personal*.

The Emperor of Brazil had been publicly proclaimed King of Portugal. He must reign by a Viceroy either in Portugal or Brazil.

Commercial and other business was dull throughout Europe; and popular commotions were frequent.

The Message of the President of the United States on the Panama Mission was published in full in many of the London journals, and highly commended by most of them. The *Courier* makes some remarks upon it—and able as it is, it appears to us to have over-looked the very important fact—that the American Government is not to be pledged to adopt any measure which the Congress may propose. It is known, that the British Government has assumed to be the Patron of the new Republics of the South, and the *Courier's* remarks appear to express strong fears that they may be superseded by the Government of the United States. If Great Britain is a foster-mother, the United States is a sister, and the eldest of the family.—B. Cent.

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE. Capt. R. Brooks of the English army, arrived yesterday in the schr. Mary Hobin, Captain Hamilton, in 15 days from St. Thomas, on his way to England, with despatches from Sir Robert Porter, the British consul at Caracas, and Mr. Cockburn, the English minister to Colombia, who was on board the Galatea frigate, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, at Laguaira. A revolution broke out at Valencia on the 29th April, the exact nature and object of which was not known, but it was reported that the troops and cabildos of that city and Puerto Cabello had proclaimed Gen. Paez their Chief and President of Venezuela. This officer, to whom the troops and people are said to be much attached, had some time previously been recalled to Santa Fe de Bogota, and Gen. Escalona appointed his successor; but he still retained his command of the troops, and was with his staff in Valencia when the revolution took place. Some lives were said to have been lost in that city. General Mariano was marching on Caracas at the head of a body of troops, and expected to enter on the 5th. The day Captain B. left that city, the authorities did not intend to offer any opposition to the revolutionists, but were preparing to receive them. The merchants had been called upon for a supply of money, and had advanced \$5000 on sales on the Custom House at La Guyra, and it was feared this would be the forerunner of larger demands. An embargo was laid on all vessels at La Guyra on the 4th; but on the evening of that day, H. B. M. frigate Galatea, most opportunely touched there, on her way to Carthagena, with the minister to Colombia on board; and at night, the embargo was taken off. Some alarm existed amongst the merchants. It was supposed the frigate would remain till confidence was restored, and the object of the revolt definitively known, which was generally supposed to be the formation of the department of Venezuela into a federal state. Noah's Advocate.

CALLAO. Recent accounts from Callao represent the defence of that place to have been singularly obstinate. Indeed the firmness with which Spaniards defend a fortified town, and the sufferings they undergo before they surrender, are quite proverbial. The siege of Gerona and other places in Spain attest their devotion to the cause. The following is a melancholy picture:—

The garrison and inhabitants of Callao were reduced to a deplorable state, almost entirely without food, and in a state of starvation; dead bodies were found in the houses and streets that had died of hunger. The Marquis Torrealba, his wife, and family have either been killed or starved to death. From the extreme want of food in his family, he gave Gen. Rodil a medal, presented to him by the Peruvian government, whilst President of Peru, valued at \$30,000, for a half barrel of beef and a small quantity of rice! It is ascertained as a fact, that the horses and mules they were compelled to kill to prevent their dying of starvation, were sold to the inhabitants at the enormous sum of \$17 per pound—a single fowl for \$30, and ship biscuit at \$3 a piece! There was not a dog or cat to be found in the place at the time of the surrender of the castles—they had all been eaten by the inhabitants. At the commencement of the siege there were 1500 troops in the castles, and 4500 inhabitants in the town. At the surrender there were but 300 troops and 500 inhabitants; thus you see, that out of 6000 souls, there were but 800 left!

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1826.

The June Term of the Court of Common Pleas, for this County, will be holden at the Court House, in this village, on Tuesday next.

A Probate Court will also be holden at the Probate Office on the same day.

CORRECTIONS. In the Communication of *Harry Percy*, published in our last paper, three cyphers were added by us to the estimated valuation of Paris. It should read, "100,000," instead of "100,000,000."

The following sentence which occurs in the letter on Peace Societies, should read "or that thousands of defenceless families of innocent women," &c. instead of, "or that thousands of defenceless females—of innocent women," &c.

THE SEASON, has been quite dry and warm until Sunday last, when we had a fine and copious rain. The earth now bids fair to yield her increase in due season. We also learn that crops in Massachusetts, look promising generally.

MASONIC FESTIVAL. We learn that *Oriental Star Lodge* will celebrate the approaching Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Jay, on the 24th inst. An Address will be delivered on the occasion.

CATERPILLARS. We have heard it remarked, that Caterpillars have already become very troublesome in many places, especially on fruit trees. It is well known to Agriculturalists, that these worms, some seasons, are a great nuisance, and has cost, in many instances, not a little labour and expense to destroy them. The following cheap and easy method to kill them on fruit trees, was politely given us by John Loring, Esq. of Buckfield, which, he says, he knows to be sure and effectual: "Take a stick of about six or eight feet long and an inch in diameter—on one end fasten a small swab or sponge—fill this with spirits of turpentine, and rub it on the caterpillars, and it will immediately destroy them. It is sometimes necessary to go over the orchard the second time to do it completely."

SQUIRREL HUNT. On Wednesday of last week, part of the young men of this town and Buckfield, who had been engaged in what they denominated a *Squirrel Hunt*, met to count their game. The following is the number and kinds of animals brought in and counted: Skunks, 21—Raccoons, 142—Foxes, 10—Woodchucks, 649—Squirrels, 190—Bobolinks, 624—Crows, 115—Hawks, 54—Owls, 42—Woodpeckers, 272—Brown Thrashers, 50—Black Birds, 36—Cat Birds, 32—Blue Jays, 59—making in the whole two thousand two hundred and seventy-six.

FIRING AT A TARGET. The Artillery Company, in Turner, turned out on Wednesday of last week, to fire at a target. The target was placed at the distance of fifty-two rods, and was the size of a common man. They fired sixteen shot—five of which hit the mark.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature of this Commonwealth assembled on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Abbot, of Southwick, was chosen President of the Senate, and Mr. William C. Jarvis, of Charlestown, Speaker of the House. The city of Boston this year voted to send twenty Representatives; but owing to some management, they were unable to make choice of more than fifteen, and them at three different trials—and what is most singular they are REPUBLICANS. Who would have supposed, ten years since, that Massachusetts would have had a Republican Governor; and Boston, the head quarters of good principles, been represented by democrats!

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH. It is said that by the refusal of Congress to prolong the present Session a day or two after the time fixed for adjournment, that more than sixty bills which had been matured by the different Committees in the House of Representatives, and about forty in the Senate, have been entirely lost; thus making it necessary, in many instances, to have the same labour bestowed upon them at the next Session. We are happy to learn, however, that the bill for appropriating money to pay the members of Congress for their important services, passed both Houses unanimously.

OUTRAGE. The Elephant which has been exhibited in Boston the winter past, was shot a few days since in Gloucester, (R. I.) It was worth ten or twelve thousand dollars. It will be recollected that one was shot in Alfred, in this State, a few years since. Miscreants who commit such acts, must be base indeed.

FIRE. A very alarming fire took place in Charlestown, (Mass.) on Wednesday the 31st ult. It destroyed several dwelling houses and shops.—The loss is estimated at about fifteen thousand dollars.

The Canker Worm has appeared at Cambridge in unexampled numbers. Many trees on the Brighton side of Charles river bridge, near the Colleges, look as if fire had passed over them. Farmers should look back to the various preventatives which were proposed in the *Journal of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society* when we were last visited by that scourge. The most sure one is applying a strip of sheep skin, with the wool out, or of canvas, and covering it with tar softened with fish oil, or any oil.

During the session of Congress, treaties have been ratified with five different tribes of Indians in the United States.

AUTHORIZED C. orally known C. States keeps a apparatus for g. he ever himsell do know that t. are taken from ask the good, of New-Englan a billiard table expenses of w. earned pittance this subject, an well wishers o.

THE PRISONER in committee of p. rations for fur. carry on the f. strike out the l. of North Caroli. I am sorry, M. tee with a soliti. sense of duty im. shall not shrink. ation of a singl. for the Presiden. will disburse thi. far kind of furni. It will be recei. last session of. were appropriat. gum, as appear. placed by order. his son, Mr. Jol. ed? Why, sir, (s. yth.) has said rendered, which in the dark and regret that they of this House. there are such that such dispa. public money c. how was this a. gence of the co. stems as furis. Adams, Jr.—

"To L. Ker. To B. F. Por. To P. Thom. &c. &c. Is it. it ever was in. money should. ables and gam. purchase billia. chases also, Fu. and every othe. tem of equilib. at once be uni. most splendid g. Mr. Chairman. trate of this o. religious, the. munity; espe. tion, attempti. gion in South. doctrines of o. nama. But, j. the account p. hend."

"The items. amounts to up. What part of. Not carpeting. its proper nau. It is most of. thousand doll. ordinary man. twenty-five th. er vote for an. that it will n. pleting the g. But, sir, let. of the United. only be unde. made use of. Before, ho. fect, let me m. to the letter. of his report. it may not be. tories have a. economy," &c. With an e. laid table s. has been exp. fir, there is. ered cheap. my, I foren. of the publi. hope this pa.

Congress mentioned not conven. heat of the ed, that it. our minist. have been. Letters 13th, anno. from Franc. and they. tions that. advised by. Washing. fair prosp. and the s. above be. in the disp.

A strong. can Manu. during the. to the Uni. lar effect. ed. Engl. and we m.

We les. house of J. was consu. who slept. Leonard a. and the l. sister to l. by being. None of. their ordi. was comp. fire was d. in the mo. the work.

AUTHORIZED GAMBLING. Perhaps it is not generally known that the President of the United States keeps a billiard table, with the necessary apparatus for gambling. We do not know that he ever himself plays in such a manner; but we do know that the expenses of the establishment are taken from the public chest. We would now ask the good, sober and hard-labouring people of New-England, if they are willing to support a billiard table at the seat of Government, the expenses of which must come out of their hard-earned pittance?—The following remarks upon this subject, are well worth the attention of all well wishers of their country:

THE PRESIDENT'S FURNITURE. In a late debate in committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for furnishing the President's House, and to carry on the Public Buildings, a motion was made to strike out that part which appropriates \$25,000 for furnishing the President's House, when Mr. Carson of North Carolina, said,

I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, to trouble the committee with a solitary remark upon this subject, but a sense of duty impels me to do so, and from this duty I shall not shrink. Before I can vote for the appropriation of a single dollar to make further decorations for the President's Palace, I must know who it is that will disburse the money, as well as for what particular kind of furniture it is to be expended.

It will be recollected, Mr. Chairman, that at the last session of Congress, fourteen thousand dollars were appropriated for this particular purpose. This sum, as appears from the documents before us, was placed by order of the President, under the control of his son, Mr. John Adams, Jr. and how was it expended? Why, sir, the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth,) has said that "there are items in the account rendered, which he could have wished had been kept in the dark and never brought to light, and he had to regret that they are now placed on the public records of this House." I, too, Mr. Chairman, regret that there are such records, and I more especially regret, that such disposition should have been made of the public money confided to the President. I again ask, how was this money expended? I solicit the indulgence of the committee, whilst I repeat a few of the items as furnished in the official report of Mr. John Adams, Jr.—Item.

To L. Kervard, for Billiard Table, \$50 00

To B. F. Pomroy, for Billiard Balls, 6 00

To P. Thompson, for Chessmen, 23 50

It is possible, Mr. Chairman, to believe that it ever was intended by Congress, that the public money should be applied to the purchase of gaming tables and gambling furniture? And if it is right to purchase billiard tables and chessmen, why not purchase also, Faro banks, playing cards, race horses, and every other necessary article to complete a system of gambling at the President's Palace, and let it at once be understood by the people, that this is a most splendid gambling administration.

Mr. Chairman, such conduct in the Chief Magistrate of this nation, is enough to shock and alarm the religious, the moral, and reflecting part of the community, especially when we see such an administration, attempting to revolutionize the Catholic Religion in South America, and to promulgate the true doctrine of our Saviour, by sending ministers to Panama. But, Mr. Chairman, there are other items in the account rendered, which I do not fully comprehend.

The items for the single article of Dry Goods, amounts to upwards of twenty-seven hundred dollars.—What part of the furniture, Mr. Chairman, was this? Not carpeting, sir, for I discover that article under its proper name.

It is most obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the fourteen thousand dollars have been expended in a most extraordinary manner, and we are now called on to add twenty-five thousand more. I, for one, sir, can never vote for any further sum, until I have an assurance that it will not be expended for the purpose of completing the gambling arrangements of the Palace.

But, sir, let it not be said, that I charge the President of the United States with being a gambler. I would only be understood as saying, that those are articles made use of for that purpose.

Before, however, the vote is taken upon this subject, let me again ask the attention of the committee, to the letter of Mr. John Adams, Jr. in the conclusion of his report. He says, "in rendering this account, it may not be improper to remark, that the expenditures have all been made with an eye to the strictest economy." &c.

With an eye to the strictest economy! Item, "billiard table \$50"—item, "chessmen 23 50." Yet all has been expended with an eye to the strictest economy! Sir, there is no doubt but those articles are considered cheap by that gentleman. But if this be economy, I, for one, am not disposed to appropriate any more of the public money for such economical purposes. I hope this part of the bill, sir, will be stricken out.

Congress of Panama. It has before been mentioned that the Panama Congress would not convene till the autumn, to avoid the tropical heat of their place of meeting. It is now stated, that it will assemble in October, and that our ministers, Messrs. SARGENT and ANDERSON, have been notified of the fact.

Letters from Carthage (Colombia) of April 13th, announce the arrival there of a frigate from France, with Commissioners to the Congress, and they add, "There were great expectations that Spain would follow the example, as advised by France and England."

Washington accounts assert the existence of a fair prospect of accommodation between Spain and the South American Republics. If the above be true, a great change has taken place in the disposition of the Spanish Monarch.

B. Cent.

A strong proof of the popularity of American Manufactures may be seen in the fact, that during the last five years, the British Exports to the United States have decreased nearly one-third. This popularity is extending, and similar effects in other countries may be anticipated. England has had her manufacturing day, and we must have ours.

We learn that on Monday, the 1st ult. the house of Joseph Newell, in Whitehall, (N. Y.) was consumed by fire, and that two young men who slept in the second story, by the names of Leonard and Cole, the former aged about 18, and the latter 13, were burned to death. A sister to Mr. N. was rescued from the flames by being drawn from her bed by the hair.—None of the furniture was saved—not even their ordinary wearing apparel. The building was completely enveloped in flames when the fire was discovered, which was about 2 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Vermont Patriot.*

FISHERMEN TAKEN. We learn from the Eastport Sentinel that the commander of the British Government brig *Dotterel* has renewed his depredations on the fishing craft in the Bay of Fundy. On the 15th, the sch. *Hammond*, Tupperley, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) with about 120 qts. fish on board, was captured on Sandy Cove fishing ground, which is about 2 leagues from the shore, by a boat belonging to the above brig. Three other vessels were in company at the time but made their escape, from one of whom the information is obtained. The informant adds, that several shot were fired at him and came very near killing one or two of his men. He supposes that several other vessels were taken at the time, as a number were at anchor on another part of the ground. When to the renewed molestation of our fishermen, we add the recent case of impressment, on the African coast, both the acts of British officers, we confess they present some indication of a systematic repetition of those outrages on our national rights, which forced this country into a war of reprisal for the protection of those rights; and to which dernier resort it may again be driven, unless these acts be officially disavowed, and measures be taken to prevent the recurrence hereafter of like depredations. In the mean time, one of our sloops of war, stationed in the Bay of Fundy, or in that vicinity, might prove a salutary check to that thirst for naval renown, which has led a British sloop of war to show fight to an American fishing smack. *Boston Patriot.*

The Great Elm, in Wells, (Me.) which has long been a landmark for vessels entering that harbour, was blown down in the gale on the 17th ult. It was estimated to be 100 feet in height, and rose 60 feet clear of limbs. Its circumference was 27 feet, 4 inches.

LITERARY GAZETTE. We understand that the proprietors of the United States Literary Gazette have made an arrangement with the publishers of the New York Review to unite the two works, preserving, we believe, the form of the Literary Gazette, which is to be published simultaneously in Boston and in New York. From this arrangement the Literary Gazette derives the important advantage of securing permanently the services of Mr. William C. Bryant as joint editor. With the aid of the well known poetical talents, and fine taste, of Mr. Bryant, in addition to the labours of the late editor, and of the numerous contributors to this work, which has already secured it a high reputation, and an extensive circulation, it will no doubt present very strong claims on the public patronage.—*Boston Daily Statesman.*

PASSAMAQUODDY BANK.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council to "examine the doings and transactions of the several incorporated Banks in this State, and generally to ascertain the state and condition of the same," pursuant to a Resolution of the Legislature of the 6th of March last, have the honour to

REPORT IN PART—

That soon after our appointment we proceeded to Eastport, to examine Bank of Passamaquoddy. We arrived there on the 18th inst. and immediately called on Jonathan Bartlett, Esq. the President, stated to him our object and exhibited to him the evidence of our appointment. He was desirous that we should communicate the notice of our appointment to the Directors in writing, and we accordingly transmitted to them a note giving them the information, and requesting an interview with them for the purpose of making any arrangements for our mutual convenience as to the time and manner of proceeding in the investigation. In the course of the day we received an answer to our note from the President, stating that, "A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called, and your communication laid before them. I am instructed to answer, that they have maturely deliberated upon the same, and regret to say that it is inexpedient to consent at this time to the examination which you propose. It is feared that an exposure might injuriously affect the interests of individuals indebted to the Bank, and thereby deprive the Bank of the power of collecting many of its debts. In addition, the fate of a large amount of Foreign Exchange is yet unknown, and must necessarily remain so for three or four months. Every effort has been and will continue to be made to bring to a speedy settlement."

It was with great surprise and regret that we received this unqualified refusal on the part of the Directors to consent to such an examination into the state of the Bank as was required by the Act of the Legislature. But decisive and unequivocal as the language of the answer appeared to be, we were unwilling to abandon the hope, that the determination of the Board of Directors might be changed by such explanations as we were ready to give, as to what we conceived to be the object of the Legislature.—We had another interview with the President, and stated to him that we believed we could in a personal conference with the Directors, without difficulty, obviate the objection to an examination of the affairs of the Bank, on which they seemed principally to rely; that we did not believe in any event that our examination could lead to the public disclosure of the transactions of individuals with the Bank, who were not concerned in its government; that such a disclosure we were persuaded was never desired or contemplated by the Legislature; that we felt an entire confidence, that it could not become necessary to the satisfactory execution of our commission; and that we should endeavor so to conduct the inquiry as to avoid all danger of that kind. We further added that an unqualified refusal on the part of the Directors to give any information as to the state of the Bank, might give countenance to opinions unfavourable to the officers as well as prejudicial to the institution; that the public, which had received a large amount of their bills with full confidence in the solvency of the Bank, we conceived were fully entitled in justice to such a disclosure of the circumstances of the Bank as would enable them to form as correct an opinion, as practicable, of the present value of the bills and of the prospect of their ultimate redemption. The President appeared to admit that there was weight in some of our remarks, but did not intimate to us an opinion in favour of consenting to the inquiry we proposed. Unwilling, however, to abandon all hope of satisfying the reasonable expectations of the public, we addressed another note to the Directors, renewing and urging our request for a personal interview with them. The next morning we received an answer declining the proposed meeting, stating that they adhered to the determination expressed in their first note, and requesting that our "future communications, if any, may be in writing to the Board." The tenor of this note, connected with our previous conversation with the President, was such as to preclude

all hope on our part of any benefit likely to result from urging our demands further, especially as we had sought a conversation with such of the Directors as we had any personal acquaintance with, and they declined entering into any conversation with us on the affairs of the Bank, on the ground that the Board had determined that all communications between us and them must be in writing. We however thought it best to direct another note to the President, requesting him to communicate it to the Board, recapitulating briefly the substance of what we had before remarked to him in conversation, and mentioning that we should remain in town the next day to receive any communication from the Directors, if on a reconsideration of the subject, their determination should be changed. This was on Friday evening and we remained in town until Monday morning, but received no answer to this note. But we again saw the President and he verbally stated that the resolution of the Directors remained unchanged.

It is a source of great regret to us that the objects of the Legislature so far as regards the Bank of Passamaquoddy, should be entirely frustrated. But we continued to urge our demands until we were fully satisfied that all remonstrances on our part were wholly unavailing.

We have had no other means of information as to the state of the Bank, the cause of its failure, or the prospect of an ultimate redemption of its bills, than what are open to the public. We understood that the President stopped payment at the same time the Bank did, and from information derived from persons not connected with the Bank, we think it altogether probable that he is indebted to it in a considerable sum, but how large we had no means of knowing. It is not improbable that a part of this debt may be lost, but to what extent the interest of the Bank may be affected is left altogether to conjecture. From the best information we could obtain, we could not learn that the Bank had sustained any other loss; nor did we understand that any of the debts due to it were considered of a more doubtful character than what ordinarily belongs to mercantile paper. We were informed by the Directors that the Bank was liable on a large amount of foreign exchange. Information had been received of the dishonour of some bills. From all we could learn, however, we do not think that the Bank will ultimately be a loser by its foreign exchange. A portion of it will probably be returned, but from information derived from sources on which considerable reliance may, we think, be placed, we are led to the belief that the parties on the bills who stand before the Bank, are generally of ability to take them up.

The immediate cause of the failure of the Bank was the dishonour of two of its own drafts on its agent in Boston, for about \$11,000, the Bank not having provided funds for their payment. The holder of these drafts after they were dishonoured, called on the Bank for security; and after making several calls and waiting several days without receiving satisfaction, sued out a writ and went into the banking house with an officer, to secure himself. Notes being transferred to him, which he deemed satisfactory, the writ was not served. This took place on Saturday the 8th of April. A rumour of these facts having got abroad and the Directors, we suppose, fearing that it would occasion a run on the Bank, after keeping their banking house open during the usual banking hours on Saturday, for the transaction of business, came to the determination to close their doors on Monday. Since that time, they have, as we were informed, secured, partially or wholly, some of the principal creditors of the Bank, but have not redeemed any of their bills, nor, as far as we could learn, have they given any explanation to the holders of them, as to the probability of their being able to redeem them at any future time. All which is with great respect submitted.

ASHUR WARE
ELIPHALET GREELY.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.
May 27th, 1826.

Communication.

SOME REMARKS

Upon the Observations of Mr. Harry Percy on what I published in your paper respecting the Monied Concerns of our Nation.

Mr. H. P. blames me for putting my name to what I published.—I am very willing that the public should judge who is the fairest, he or I. I am answerable for what I have published; but Mr. H. P. has hid himself amongst the bushes or behind a tree, Sabatius-like, and we do not know where to find him. However, I have found his gun, and find there is no lock to it: so that I do not fear much from it.

You blame me, sir, for not valuing the town of Paris high enough; then you go on to give a valuation of Paris according to your own judgment, and value it at 261,000 dollars; and say, that we shall have this for a valuation instead of \$100,000. In the valuation of this State, Paris is valued at 127,000 dollars. If there should be a direct tax, the higher the town of Paris is on the valuation, the more we should have to pay of course.—However, I pray that we never may have to pay a direct tax. But I presume that it is in the recollection of Mr. H. P. that when the last war was declared we had an empty Treasury, and were not prepared to carry the war into effect without a direct tax, which was attended with great difficulty. I say, if Congress pursue the same course which they have pursued of late, in similar circumstances, we shall be obliged to have recourse to similar measures.

You say, Mr. H. P. that if we had a hundred million of dollars in the Treasury, we must have a standing army to defend it from the Vandals and the members of Congress, and that the very "watch dogs" would take it away.—I do not know what you mean by the watch dogs, unless you mean the heads of department. Sir, you have here cast a greater indignity upon Congress, than I have in any thing which I have said.

Sir, what I wrote is substantially true, and will remain so—let you say what you will.—You conclude that we have paid off three-fourths of the Public Debt very easy.—And how have you paid it, by raising the value of Paris? which every man of common sense knows, that instead of lessening, it increases the sum we should have to pay.

You blame me for saying any thing on the subject.—Sir, I am a citizen of our Nation, and am subject to sustain my part of all her burthens; consequently I have a right to think and express my thoughts without asking H. P. or any other man. I explained my motives in what I wrote—and now bid adieu to H. P. until his real name shall appear. Your friend,
JAMES HOOVER.

Married.
In Howard's Gore, Rev. Charles Frost, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Bethel, to Miss Lucinda Smith, of the former place.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MAINE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

FIRST CLASS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A BRIDGE AT SULLIVAN FERRY.

To be drawn in Portland, all in ONE DAY, on the 29th of June, by an improved method, secured by Letters Patent.

Scheme.

1 Prize of \$2,000

1	"	1,500
1	"	1,000
1	"	800
1	"	800
1	"	700
1	"	600
2	"	500
1	"	400
1	"	300
1	"	200
11	"	100
22	"	50
120	"	20
4000	"	4

4165 Prizes. } 12,000 Tickets.

7835 Blanks. } Three Tickets SURE of One Prize, and MAY draw FIVE!

Tickets and Parts in the above Lottery for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

As this Lottery will be drawn on the day named (29th inst.) early application should be made for Tickets.—It will be seen by the above Scheme that a small Prize amounts to more than the price of the Ticket.—*Present Price*—Wholes \$3.00—Quarters 87 1-2 cents. June 3.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to alter his line of business, would inform those who are indebted to him, either by Note or Account, that their demands must be settled by the 20th of Sept. next, if they would prevent bills of cost, as he is determined to collect his debts, that he may, if possible, pay his own.

H. R. PARSONS.
Paris, June, 1826. 6w 101

ASA BARTON, AGENT.

HAS just received and for sale, Good COTTON at 13 cents per lb.

Also—Tea; Coffee; Ginger; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Starch, &c.

Likewise—a fresh supply of—

Spice Bitters—Lee's Pills—Dean's Rheumatic Pills—Thompson's Eye Water—Opodeldoc—British Oil—Anderson's Cough Drops—Doct. Relif's Botanical Drops—Doct. Relif's Asthmatic Pills—Brown's Drops for Fits—La Grange's Ointment for the cure of the Salt Rheum—Itch Ointment—Camphor—Pier's, &c.
June 3.

WOOL CARDING;

and CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Public, that he has taken the FULLING MILL and CARDING MACHINES, owned by Col. H. R. PARSONS, at the South Village in Paris, where he intends carrying on

CARDING WOOL, & DRESSING CLOTH with neatness and despatch.

A liberal Credit will be given, and all kinds of Country Produce, Wool, or Woollen Clothes will be taken in payment, and upon as good terms as can be done in the country.

He flatters himself that by the engagement of experienced workmen, and having followed the business himself for 9 years, he shall be entitled to a share of public patronage.

Also—Wants to purchase from One to Two Thousand Yards of FLANNEL CLOTH, made of common Wool, spun from 4 to 5 skeins to the pound, well made for Fulling—for which Cash will be paid.

DANIEL PARSONS.
Paris, May, 1826.

I, the subscriber, hereby certify, that I have assisted in the repairs of the above Carding Machines, and it is my opinion that they are in order to make as good Rolls as any in the State.

90 6w LEWIS COLE.

KENNEBEC BILLS.

THE subscriber will take a few more Kennebec Bills at par, for Books, or at a discount for other Goods. They must be offered soon or no sale.

June 3. ASA BARTON.

NOTICE.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the twenty-sixth day of June next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Store of FRANCIS F. HAINES, Esq. in Livermore, all the right in Equity of which STEPHEN FOY, of said Livermore, Yeoman, has in and to the FARM on which he now lives, situated in the easterly part of Livermore aforesaid.

HASTINGS STRICKLAND, Jr.
Deputy Sheriff.
Livermore, May 23, 1826. 99

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE of Lord Byron—THE FORESTERS, by the Author of *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*—TRACTS, on moral and religious subjects, published by the Religious Tract Societies in England—FARMERS' GUIDE—FARMERS' MANUAL—History of the United States, &c. &c.—at a great discount.

Also—THE YOUNG LADIES' ACCIDENTS, which is thought by some to be a better treatise on Grammar, for young beginners than Murray's *Abridgment*.
June 3.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Account are particularly requested to make immediate payment, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JACOB JACKSON.
Paris, May 19, 1826. *99

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Webster's and Goodale's SPELLING BOOKS; the YOUNG SCOTLAND'S First Book—with most other kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS—wholesale or retail. June 3.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—Having seen in your Observer an account of a Traveller, who visited the Great Falls, on the Androscoggin river, in Rumford—and heard the story of "Rolfe on his Rock," it appeared quite different to another traveller, whose reflections are in the following lines.—The story of the Rock was told very different to the two travellers; and the time of visiting the place, I presume, will have a different effect upon the same person. When the water is low the river draws into a narrow channel;—possibly two days afterwards it will overflow its banks, and the roaring of the Falls be heard a dozen miles.—The Rock is situated at the head of a fall of 60 feet; and the water has been known to rise 20 feet in 48 hours.

ROLFE ON HIS ROCK.

NATURE was hush'd in wild, drear stillness, when Embark'd our hero on the smooth surface; In solemn silence, glides along the stream— A silence, so profound, almost could hear Angels whisper "destruction!"—The zephyrs To Eastern regions wafted—the thunder, In yonder hollow, hallowing caverns, Deceived away toward the jaws of death. The night, an awful gloom as when escapes Some wily demon from the dark abyss By heaven's guardians, who in charge the elict Keep from ill, snare, and disastrous wo:—"Dark as was Chaos, ere the infant Sun "Was roll'd together, or had try'd his beams "Athwart the gloom profound."— His wife that night, in sleeping contemplation, A dying snake descending thought she saw Enter a tomb, where a lonely widow, With her child, the sad decay of nature Came to see, of a departed husband. Grop'd in the dreary vault, by glim'ring light, When, behold, in his skull, a serpent cou'd, At them darted vengeance, and his breath was fire! So in awful dreams, presaging horror, She lay alone and spent this dreary night. Ere Aurora's dawn, the region run "Rolfe and the boat are gone!"—"Oh! he's dead." Their hearts burst, in sighs, groans, and tears, crying: "How his body writhes, in dread agony!" In gaping chasms down the roaring flood!— Men, matrons from their bed—maids, children, All run—on hills and dales, they fled, they flew. A fox in terror, up a mountain scrambled; For nought could with reverence the scene behold, But the Lords of God's lower creation. No primitive, persecuted saint approach'd The burning stake; nor prostrate Angel With more adoration, our God invoked. Hung were the heavens, with a cloud dismal black, Skirted with the rays of the rising sun;— Red as liquid blood, they thought was seated On a throne of fire the Prince of Devils, With forked tongue, split foot, and serpent's tail— Roll'd his huge eyeballs, sailing down the heavens, Like two Meteors on the twilight air With flaming trails. Out glar'd the full-orb'd moon. Around his head, attending spirits play'd, On vivid lightning darting through the sky. And all the waters of this mighty river, Came foaming, rushing, tumbling down The immensity of steep impetuous: As when with tumultuous roar redundant, A thousand thunders their voices utter.— Then their bodies shook—every nerve trembled; Groan'd the solid rocks with ponderous load. The cloud-cap'd mountains seemed to move. When the sun his rays refulgent pour'd, Rolfe through the mist was seen 'twixt heaven and earth, Beyond the reach of mortals, wet with spray, Conversing in despair, with pangs of death; His eyes all full of tears, pour'd out his soul In pray'rs which nothing but spirits hear. In the midst of these tremendous waters On his rock he set, throned in awful state, Crown'd with a rainbow round his head, Tree vied with tree, hung with drops congeal'd In thousand different shapes and colours, Which should grace this mighty scene. Some cry'd, some pray'd, some rav'd, some run, some leap'd In frantic rage, from rock to rock 'thwart chasms. Boats to atoms flew, and ropes were vain. Almighty God from his radiant throne Beheld in pity—their prayers were heard— Bless'd means, and thus was borne away.

THE REPOSITORY.

FROM THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

PREDICTION.

We understand many credulous people, in this part of the State, have, with "greedy ears" listened to a marvellous story which runneth in this wise, with some variations: That not long since, a woman in Somerset county, who had been deaf and dumb for forty years, suddenly looked wondrous wise and to the astonishment of her friends, gave distinct and audible utterance to the prediction that in the month of June ensuing, the heat of the sun would be so intense as to melt the glass in the windows; to be accompanied by an earthquake; the whole to conclude (as the theatricals say) with a grand snow storm and the freezing of the river! The prophetic then expired. The name of this woman who could read the veil which covers futurity, and see "coming events cast their shadows before," we have not learned. How this ridiculous, if not impious story originated, we know not: but probably some wag who had read Whiston's prophecy of the destruction of the earth by a comet, thought to practise a similar joke on the Kennebec. We have noticed this to reprehend those who manufacture or retail such nonsense; they may think it capital fun; but they should recollect there is no humanity in diverting themselves at the expense of the ignorant and superstitious. It is not long since a man without a head or legs marched through the city of New-York, as the story went, crying with a loud voice that the island would sink on a certain day; and so much were the apprehensions of some excited that hundreds left the city when the day arrived.—The great mass of society, in this country, cannot be disturbed by superstitious stories; but there are many harmless people who are not yet philosophers enough to shake off the prejudices of a bad education;—and whoever can amuse himself by making such people miserable, deserves to be put in a tread-mill. The barbarians who formerly inhabited the north of Europe, and from whom we are prin-

cipally descended, were, before the introduction of Christianity from Italy, a remarkably superstitious people. With them the air was filled with ghosts, spirits and fairies; superhuman beings continually floated past them, embodied in the viewless wind; witches haunted their dwellings, and the woods and caves were peopled with demons and monsters. Every important event was preceded by omens, and men lived in continual gloom and apprehension of coming misfortune. The Christian religion, and the progress of knowledge, gradually dispelled this gloom, but at the present day many superstitions prevail in this country, but more especially in Germany, the bogs of Ireland, and the highlands of Scotland and Wales, which have been handed down from the worshippers of Woden.

FROM THE CHESHIRE GAZETTE.

THE HAUNTED POND.

On the summit level, between Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, is a pond about a mile in diameter, and for aught that has been ascertained to the contrary, is as deep as it is broad. It receives no visible tributary streams; still, discharges to the west, water sufficient to turn a grist mill the whole year. With a very little expense at the east end, the water might be turned to the Merrimack. To account for the large quantity of water it discharges, we must conclude, that it has large subterraneous tributaries. It is observable that the centre of this pond remains unfrozen till the middle of winter, when other collections of water are locked up with ice a foot thick; and that the water, at such times from some unknown cause, is kept in a constant motion, not infrequently accompanied by an evolution of fog, steam or spray. The most scientific observers of this singular circumstance suppose that there must be volcanic operations going on, under the water. To the same cause we must attribute those tremendous roarings and crackings of the ice, the sound of which has been heard the distance of two or three miles. In one instance, so violent was this commotion, with the assistance of a south wind, as to break up the whole pond and clear it of ice four or five inches thick. Formerly, in the winter, when the lanes were blocked up with snow-drifts, this pond was used as a highway, but on account of the frequent calamities that have happened to people within the influence of this haunted region, it is now very little used for that purpose. Many an incautious traveller has been doomed to spend the night on this bewildered pond, when he has presumed to cross it after dark without a compass, or an opportunity of consulting the stars; and in the morning, had the mortification to trace in the snow, all his windings across the pond, sometimes within five rods of the shore, without being able to reach it.

The writer of this in company with eleven others, not many years since, in attempting to cross this pond at a late hour at night, was made the subject, over whom the enchanting spirit exercised his unwelcome influence. The bell had long before struck the timely hour of rest, the night was dark, and not a breath of wind to disturb the dozy fog that hung over us, when we approached the pond. We travelled toward the opposite shore an hour, as near as our weary limbs could measure time, before any thing was suspected amiss, when the gloomy news that we were bewildered, caused the whole company to make a stand. A consultation was called, but no two could agree upon the route we should take. To the darkness and late hour of the night, which alone was sufficient to petrify the stoutest hearts, were added the workings of a feverish mind, just returning from scenes of dissipation. For it must be acknowledged, that instead of resting our limbs on the bed of ease, we had wantonly employed them the whole evening, in the new and unsanctified exercises of a *Dancing School*. To remain where we were, appeared silly, and if we advanced, *Charybdis* stared us full in the face! One dreary hour followed another in the same dubious state between halting and advancing, when a halloo! from one of the company broke the slumbers of a neighbouring cur. The well known bark of Lion was music to our ears, and as long as he responded to our entreaties, his notes proved "a guide to our feet," and wonderfully accelerated our approach for the wished for shore. The first land we made proved to be about three rods from where we started to cross the pond; the nearest house was then sought, where we were glad to find a shelter for the remainder of the night. In the morning we expected to be able to trace, in the snow, our various wanderings, but had a flock of sheep wintered there, the centre of the pond would not have exhibited a more miscellaneous collection of foot-steps.

Some suppose that an evil spirit infests the atmosphere of the pond; others maintain that the Guardian Spirit has been provoked to wrath by the unlawful ravages that have been committed by the neighbours, upon the blueberries and wild pears that line the shore, or their impious endeavors to exterminate the silver trout that innocently inhabit the cool and limpid waters. But the pious peasantry of the neighbourhood attribute all these troubles to the Devil, who has been let loose upon the waters ever since their peaceful slumbers were proflaned by the following unhalloved scenes.

From the good old "days of yore," it was the fashion for the young people, in this part of the country, annually to celebrate a "sleigh ride." This was as religiously observed as a Fast, or Thanksgiving, though the rites were performed in a very different frame of mind. The Sunday clothes, to be sure, were all put in requisition, but the ceremonies consisted in frisking, dancing, and cutting up such irreverential capers, as, in some instances, to make even the delicate whiteness of the snow to

blush. One winter the snow, which had ever been a faithful and constant brumal visiter in that neighbourhood, as if conscious of her instrumentality in promoting these sinful practices, made such a distribution of her favours as would be likely to discountenance the prevailing custom. She left the dirty earth perfectly naked all winter. But it was "hard for those who had been accustomed to do evil to learn to do well." Accordingly, one Sunday noon, when the upper part of the meeting-house was occupied with only the younger part of the congregation, provoked to the indulgence of evil propensities, by the Devil, or the bewitching objects in the opposite galleries, several young men were so far led to the profanation of holy time, as to introduce the subject of a "Sleigh ride." And though the bare ground seemed an insuperable obstacle to its consummation, the smooth and glossy surface of the pond, now completely sealed with an ice, that reflected the rays of the sun directly in their faces, presented a prospect too inviting for their perverse inclinations to resist. They came to the resolution to dispense with the pleasing accompaniment of frozen snow-balls in their faces, and improve the only spot, favourable to the performance of their fantastic revelries.—And before another day dawned, all the preliminaries and arrangements for the celebration were settled in due form.

The sleighs were engaged, ere the night was half spent. The girls had due notice and gave their consent.

A company of thirty sleighs commenced their circumgyration around the pond about noon, with an agreement not to approach within five rods of the shore till after sundown. This unpious resolution to persevere in the ways of dissipation, soon met with its merited punishment. The ice was transparent as glass, and scarce had they approached the region of deep water, before their half giddy heads began to swim; the horses and sleighs also began to fly around with the frightful velocity of a whirlwind, which increased at every step. The huts and bonnets, unable to resist the centrifugal force with which they were carried, were seen flying off in every direction. The more delicate part of the company, also, now felt the specific effects of this rotary motion with such force, as to fall head-foremost from their sleighs; and, unable to gain a perpendicular position on this slippery foundation, were compelled on all-fours, to do the degrading homage of cascading the unwelcome contents of their stomachs up on the ice. In this state of confusion the contact of sleighs was unavoidable, and the smashing of these fragile vehicles that ensued, was sufficient to drown the jingling of a thousand bells. In about two hours the surface of the pond exhibited nothing but one mingled profusion of broken sleighs, sprawling lads and lasses, scattered hats, straw bonnets, red cloaks, and cat-skin muffs! And to add to the confusion of the scene, sable night, with her swift horses, came driving along at such an early hour, that few of the company were so far able to collect their wandering articles and ideas, as to find their way home till the next morning.

THE OLIO.

AN INFERENCE. A certain master of Arts, once reading a pompous lecture on the powers of the human mind, defined man, as *an animal that draws an inference*. When his lecture was concluded, two of his scholars who did not feel the definition quite satisfactory, walked out to converse about it, and in their perambulations through the town, saw inscribed upon a door, "*Wicman, Drawing Master*." They entered his house, and after some other questions relative to his profession, asked him what he could draw!—"To which he replied, "a landscape, a portrait, or a history piece." "Pray, Sir," said one of them, "can you draw an inference?" "Why, truly," answered he, "never having seen one, or the picture of one, I cannot." On this, they walked into another street, where observing a brewer's dray with a large powerful horse in the shafts before a door, one of them patted him on the flank, and remarked that he seemed a very strong animal; to which the drayman fully assented. "I dare say he can draw a great weight," said the scholar. "Indeed, he can master," said the drayman; "indeed, he can, a very great weight." "Pray, my good fellow, do you think he can draw an inference?" "Sir, he can draw any thing in reason," replied the drayman. The two young men were now satisfied, and returning to the lecture room, one of them thus addressed the reader: "Master, we have been conversing upon your definition, and we are convinced it is stark naught, for we have met with a man, and a wise man too, that cannot draw an inference, and we have met with a horse that can."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE. An Irishman, in a bookstore in this city, took up a book, the title of which he found was the "*Olive Branch, or Faults on both Sides*."—noticing, on the inside of the cover next to the title, a list of *Errors*, which had occurred in printing, he examined the cover on the other side of the book, and finding no similar list, he observed, "Faith, the title of this book is not true, for the faults here are all on one side." *Bell, Fed. Gaz.*

In a bill for pulling down the old Newgate of Dublin, and rebuilding it in the same spot, it was enacted, that to prevent unnecessary expense, the prisoners should remain in the old goal till the new one was finished. A clergyman once complained of another for drawing away his parishioners on a Sunday. The other hearing of it, said, "I have preached them here; let him, if he will, preach them back again." Old Bishop Latimer told such a complaining Divine—"Feed your flock better, and they won't stray."

"JO STRICKLAND'S" OUTDORE. The following is an order *rebatim et literalim*, from a Lieutenant of a militia company in the State of Vermont to his sergeant, dated April 21st, 1826. It may be considered as paramount to Jo Strickland's letter to his "glorious uncle Ben." *Woodstock Observer.*

"Stat of Vermont and winsor county st—too c— Sergeant Grewing—by the authority of these stat or Vermont, u are herbi kommandid to worn all the solges whoe Naims Air Hereafter menshnd too appear at John inns in— On the 6th da next at vun Ak Klok in the After Noon too chouse A Kaplin and fill other vacancies az the lau direks—withe armer and akkwipments till farder awders.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lists of Land lying in the town of Albany, and county of Oxford, and State of Maine, belonging to non-resident proprietors, are taxed in bills committed to me the subscriber to collect for said town of Albany, for the year 1825—viz:

No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Tax.
T. Hutchinson, Esq. } 13	1	180	1 00
} 13	2	160	1 00
Lather Jordan, place, } 8	2	160	1 00
} 1	9	50	1 00
} 1	9	100	1 00

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to the subscriber on or before Monday the twenty-eighth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands as will pay the same, will then be sold at public vendue as the law directs, at the dwelling-house of JOHN HUNT, Innholder, in said Albany.

PARSONS HASKELL, Collector for the town of Albany, for the year 1825.
Albany, May 2, 1826.

Brown's Drops for Fits.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore: BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS. the most valuable Medicine hitherto made use of, and will appear from the following account and testimonials in its favour:

This Medicine has been known and used in this country for about eighty years; but no efforts having been made to diffuse a knowledge of its efficacy, it has hitherto been principally confined to the region where the proprietor of it has resided. The original recipe from which the drops are prepared, was brought from Scotland, nearly a century ago, by Mr. James Otterson, a native of that country, by whom, and by whose recipe they were prepared as long as he lived. Mr. Otterson died subsequently to the Revolution, at the advanced age of 103 years, and the recipe then became the property of Mr. Brown of Chester, now married a daughter of Mr. Otterson. From him, it descended to his son, Mr. James Brown, by whom the medicine has been prepared in small quantities for many years, but as before observed, the knowledge of its efficacy has been limited, and few or no exertions have been made to give it that celebrity, which, from its antiquity and its valuable effects in curing the distressing complaint of Fits, it so justly deserves. The medicine is still prepared by Mr. Brown, who has appointed the subscribers sole Agents for establishing agencies in various parts of the United States, and for vending said Drops. Few remedies have been more generally esteemed for the disorder of Fits where it has been thoroughly used. It may be taken by different ages and constitutions with safety where proper attention is paid to the following Directions.—That the public may have the testimony of those who have used it, we give the following certificates, of which many more of a similar kind might easily be obtained. MORRILL & FARMER. Concord, (N. H.) Dec. 20, 1825.

Directions.—These drops are to be administered as follows, viz:—for an adult, 60 drops, to be taken in a spoonful of wine or brandy, when going to bed, and 55 in the morning, immediately on rising; or children of one year, 4 drops; of two years, 5 drops; of four years, 15 drops; of fourteen years, 35 drops; but the dose is to vary according to circumstances and the constitution of the patient. Persons using them must abstain from milk, butter and cheese.—Price, \$1 per bottle.

Certificate of REUBEN COLBY, Esq. of Hebron, (N. H.) This may certify to whom it may concern, that I was taken with Fits the first of September, 1819, and in October following had one more. From that time they increased so that I had one in every fifteen days through the winter. I made application to a number of physicians, but found no relief. In May, 1819, I procured a bottle of Brown's Drops for Fits. I had one fit in June, and one in August, and have not had any from that time until now. I took one bottle and a half. My health has been gaining from that time to the present. It appears that the drops effected the cure. REUBEN COLBY. Hebron, Sept. 10, 1822.

Certificate of JOHN WHIFFLE, Esq. Attorney at Law of Hooksett. I, JOHN WHIFFLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since. JOHN WHIFFLE. Hooksett, June, 1823.

Certificate of Mr. ROBERT BUNTIN, Allenstown. I, Robert Buntin, of lawful age, testify and say that when I was about nineteen years old, I was taken with convulsion fits. I applied to Mr. Brown for his drops, and I found immediate relief from taking them. I am now in the fifty-sixth year of my age, and never have had any more fits since I made use of his drops; therefore, I can recommend them to the public as a valuable medicine for Fits. ROBERT BUNTIN. Allenstown, June 5, 1823.

Certificate of GEORGE HOUGH, Esq. of Concord. I certify, that about the year 1794, I employed in my office, at the Printing Business, a young man by the name of Stephen Sewall, who was subject to epileptic or convulsion fits, and whose health became greatly impaired by their frequency and severity. On hearing of the Drops for Fits prepared by Mr. Brown, of Chester, (now in Hooksett,) Mr. Sewall was advised to make use of them, which he did, to the number of only one or two phials, according to the directions. He had no return of fits after he began to take the Drops, and in a few months he appeared to be restored to a perfect state of health. He continued in my family and office for more than a year afterwards, and experienced no further inconvenience from the fits, nor any symptoms of their return. GEORGE HOUGH. Concord, Jan. 24, 1825.

Said Drops are sold wholesale and retail at the shop of Morrill & Farmer in Concord, (N. H.) and Maynard & Noyes, 33, Washington-street, Boston—Read & Spaulding, Amherst—Calvin Spaulding, Hallowell, (Me.)—Eben Fuller, Augusta—Merrill & Mitchell, Portland—Bradley & Warren, Fryeburg—John Wilkinson, Bath—W. & J. T. Poor, Belfast—G. W. Holden, Brunswick. April 27.

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